

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

17
11

VICK'S

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY


MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE PROFITABLE CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

Vick Publishing Co.
Fifty Cents Per Year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1894.

{ Volume 17, No. 11.
New Series.



Headquarters

For all Varieties of Choice Fall Bulbs,
Plants, Seeds, &c., &c.


Our stock of *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, *Narcissus*, *Crocus* and *Lilies*, have all been specially grown for us the past season, and we are confident that the quality, as well as the price, will suit all.

In *Plants* we have a full stock, and can fill all orders promptly.

Our large and well illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs, Plants and Seeds mailed free on application. (To bulb buyers of last year, without applying.) *Send for it now.*

JAMES VICK'S SONS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Address



VICKS' FALL PRICE LIST

—OF—

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies, Etc.

The stock of Bulbs we offer are all specially grown, are well ripened, and will produce, when planted in the house, beautiful flowers all through the winter months, and planted outside will make a fine display in early spring.

HYACINTHS, MIXED.

Double Blue, Single Blue,
Double Red, Single Red,
Double White, Single White,
Double Yellow, Single Yellow.
Each 7 cents; 65 cents per dozen, postage paid; \$3.00 per hundred, by express, charges not prepaid.

EARLY WHITE HYACINTHS.

Desirable for early forcing. Each 6 cents; 60 cents per dozen, postage paid; \$3.00 per hundred, by express, not prepaid.

GRAPE HYACINTH.

For winter blooming in the house they excel. A half dozen planted in a five-inch pot present a beautiful sight.

Blue. Each 3 cents; per dozen 25 cents.

White. " 4 " " 40 "

UNNAMED TULIPS.

The Mixed Tulips we offer are not small or inferior bulbs, but are large and of fine varieties. Will make a showy and splendid bed at little cost.

Mixed Single Early, 30 cents per dozen; per hundred \$1.50.

Mixed Double, 30 cents per dozen; per hundred \$1.50.

Mixed Parrot Tulips, very showy, per dozen 35 cents; per hundred \$1.75.

Bizarres, Violet and Rose mixed, per dozen 35 cents; per hundred, \$1.50.

At dozen prices we prepay postage; at hundred prices charges not prepaid.

NARCISSUS.

A gem of very fine early blooming flowers, including the well known Daffodil and Jonquil. Most of the varieties are hardy, and the bulbs can be planted in autumn like the Hyacinth, but may remain in the ground a number of years.

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

Bulbocodium, or Hoop Petticoat, each 5 cents; per dozen 50 cents.

Poeticus, pure white, each 4 cents; per dozen 30 cents.

Von Sion, (common Daffodil), each 4 cents; per dozen 35 cents.

The above three varieties for 10 cents.

The following six new varieties are the *ne plus ultra* of the Narcissus family. These we have imported direct from the leading grower in Ireland, the home of the Daffodil:

Ard Righ, or Irish King. Each 12 cents.

Horsfieldii, Queen of Daffodils. Each 15 cts.

Princeps, true bicolor bloom. Each 6 cents.

Obvallaris, the Tenby Daffodil. Each 6 cents.

Leedsii, pure white, star shaped. Each 5 cents.

Sir Watkin, the Giant Chalice Flower. Each

15 cents.

The above six varieties for 50 cents.

NARCISSUS POLYANTHUS.

Double Roman, white and yellow, fragrant. Each 6 cents; per dozen 55 cents.

Grand Monarque, white, yellow cup. Each 8 cents; per dozen 75 cents.

Paper white, grandiflora, one of the finest for water flowering. Each 5 cents; per dozen 50 cents.

The above three varieties for 15 cents.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

Alba plena odorata, white, fragrant. Each 4 cents; per dozen 35 cents.

Incomparable, fine light yellow. Each 4 cents; per dozen 35 cents.

Von Sion (Yellow Daffodil). Each 5 cents; per dozen 50 cents.

The above three varieties for 10 cents.

JONQUILS.

Large Double, sweet scented. Each 6 cents; per dozen 65 cents.

Single Sweet Scented. Each 4 cents; per dozen 35 cents.

Campernel (Great Jonquil). Each 5 cents; per dozen 35 cents.

The above three varieties for 12 cents.

CHINESE SACRED LILY.

Planted in shallow bowls of water, with just enough stones to prevent bulb from toppling over, they will produce flowers of pure silvery white with golden yellow cups, graceful in appearance and of exquisite perfume.

Large size bulbs by mail prepaid, each 15 cents; three for 40 cents; per dozen \$1.50.

CROCUS.

The harbinger of spring, throwing up its leaves before the frost is fairly gone.

Crocus, Unnamed, colors:—Blue, white, striped, and yellow, per dozen 10 cents; per hundred 50 cents, postpaid. Twelve finest named varieties, per dozen 20 cents; per hundred \$1.00 postpaid.

CHIONODOXA.

Producing Scilla-like flowers, hardy and early. Excellent for winter blooming in the house, fine for cutting.

Lucillae, lovely azure blue.

Sardensis, fine dark blue.

Each 5 cents; three for 10 cents; per dozen 30 cents.

FREESIA.

This is one of the finest bulbs for pot culture for cutting. From six to eight bulbs may be planted in a 4-inch pot. The blooms are produced five to eight on long stems. Pure white with yellow throat and delightfully fragrant.

Selected bulbs, each 3 cents; per dozen 25 cents; per hundred \$1.00, postage paid.

IRIS.

A well-known hardy border flower; easily grown both in house and garden.

Anglica, mixed sorts, each 5 cents; per dozen 40 cents.

Germanica, mixed, each 6 cents; per dozen 60 cents.

Germanica, fine named varieties, each 10 cents; per dozen \$1.00.

Hispanica, (Spanish Iris), each 3 cents; per dozen 20 cents.

Pavonia, (Peacock), each 6 cents; per dozen 65 cents.

Persica, Dwarf, fragrant, each 5 cents; per dozen 50 cents.

IXIA.

Few flowers attract more attention by their curious forms and strange coloring. Several may be planted in a small pot.

Best Mixed Varieties. Each 3 cents; per dozen 25 cents.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The bulbs or pips can be potted four to six in a 4-inch pot. The flowers are larger and very much finer when raised in the house than in the garden.

Price, each 5 cents; three for 12 cents; per dozen 40 cents.

CALLA LILY.

We have grown the past season a large stock of extra strong roots.

Good flowering tubers, each 20 cents; per dozen \$2.00; extra large strong tubers, each 30 cents; per dozen \$3.00.

OXALIS.

An interesting class of small bulbs desirable for winter flowering in pots, producing an abundance of bloom.

Bowiei, bright rose, } Each 4 cents; per doz-
Lutea, yellow, } en 30 cents.
Multiflora, white, }

All Colors Mixed. Each 3 cts.; dozen 20 cts.

SNOW DROP.

The first flower in spring is the delicate Snow Drop; white as snow; desirable also for growing in pots, etc., in winter.

Single Snow Drop, per dozen 20 cents; per hundred \$1.20.

Double Snow Drop, per dozen 30 cents; per hundred \$2.25.

SCILLA.

The Scilla is the brightest, prettiest and hardiest of the early spring flowers. They look best when grown in masses of a dozen or two in a group, and present a beautiful appearance.

Sibirica. Each 3 cents; per dozen 20 cents.

Campanulata. Each 5 cts.; per dozen 40 cts.

TRITELEIA.

Spring Star Flower, a good pot plant. Each 5 cents; per dozen 25 cents.

TUBEROSE.

Our stock is all home grown, and splendid bulbs.

Each 8 cents; three for 20 cents; per dozen 60 cents.

LILIES.

The bulbs we offer are all extra strong and largest size.

Auratum, the magnificent Japan lily, each 25 cents; per dozen \$2.50.

Candidum, the well-known White lily, each 10 cents; per dozen \$1.00.

Harisii, or Easter Lily, each 15 cents; per dozen \$1.50.

Lancifolium rubrum, white and red, each 20 cents; per dozen \$2.00.

Lancifolium album, pure white, each 25 cents; per dozen \$2.50.

Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpet-shaped, each 20 cents; per dozen \$2.00.

Pardalinum, yellow and red spotted, each 20 cents; per dozen \$2.00.

Tigrinum, single Tiger Lily, each 8 cents; per dozen 75 cents.

Tigrinum flore-pleno, double Tiger Lily, each 10 cents; per dozen \$1.00.

For a full and complete list of all *Choice Flowering Bulbs, Plants, Small Fruits, Seasonable Seeds, Implements, etc.*, see our 1894 Fall Catalogue. Mailed free to all.

Address

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 17.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1894.

No. 11

THE NEW FORAGE PLANT.

A BRIEF notice was given in our January number of a new forage plant having promising traits. This plant, which has been known in Europe about twenty-five years, has come into prominence lately on account of its proved ability to stand severe drought, and also because of the discovery that it is excellent fodder for cattle, horses, mules, etc. The plant was introduced into Europe in 1869 from the Sachalin or Saghalien Island, off the eastern coast of Siberia. Botanically it is related to the buckwheat and the rhubarb. A number of species of polygonum, on account of certain peculiarities, have been classified by themselves under the name *Persicaria*, and this name is employed to some extent to indicate a certain section of the genus, and as this plant has the characteristics of that section so it is also called *Persicaria*. A common name that has been applied to it is the Giant Knot-grass. It is a large, branching, leafy plant, growing in cultivated ground from six to ten feet high. A large clump of it on our grounds without cultivation stands six feet high, and is now (August 14th) just opening its blossoms. The leaves are large, ovate heart-shaped, the largest of them measuring twelve inches or more in length and nine inches broad. The plant was introduced into Europe for ornament on account of its quick growth, large size and bold appearance, as suitable for forming clumps on large lawns or parks. For this purpose it was cultivated in a park of M. Doumet-Adanson, at Baleine, France. In June of 1893, M. Doumet-Adanson addressed a communication to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, stating the characteristics of this knot-grass and showing the service it could perform as a forage plant, especially in seasons of drought as has been the case in Europe for the past two years. The party mentioned in this communication, stated that the plant had long been cultivated in his park, "but," he said, "it is only in late years that my attention has been particularly attracted to this beautiful plant, not only on account of its gigantic, luxuriant, and rapid vegetation, but especially on account of the preference accorded it by the animals of the bovine race to whom I have frequently given it as green fodder. Having this year renewed the experience with special attention on account of the lack of green fodder, I am certain that the Sachalin *Persicaria*, a very hardy plant, would

have rendered inappreciable service if it had been cultivated on a large scale."

It appears that this plant has attracted attention in India, and has received some trial there as a forage plant. The following is from the *Indian Agriculturist*:

"The roots branch on all sides and pass horizontally from the rhizomes, penetrating the hardest soils and developing new shoots, which further increase the size of the clump. The stems are numerous and closely set; they vegetate early, and are not long in attaining a height of nearly ten feet. The experiments made are sufficiently conclusive as to the value of the plant for fodder. A young plant put into the ground is not slow in covering a surface three

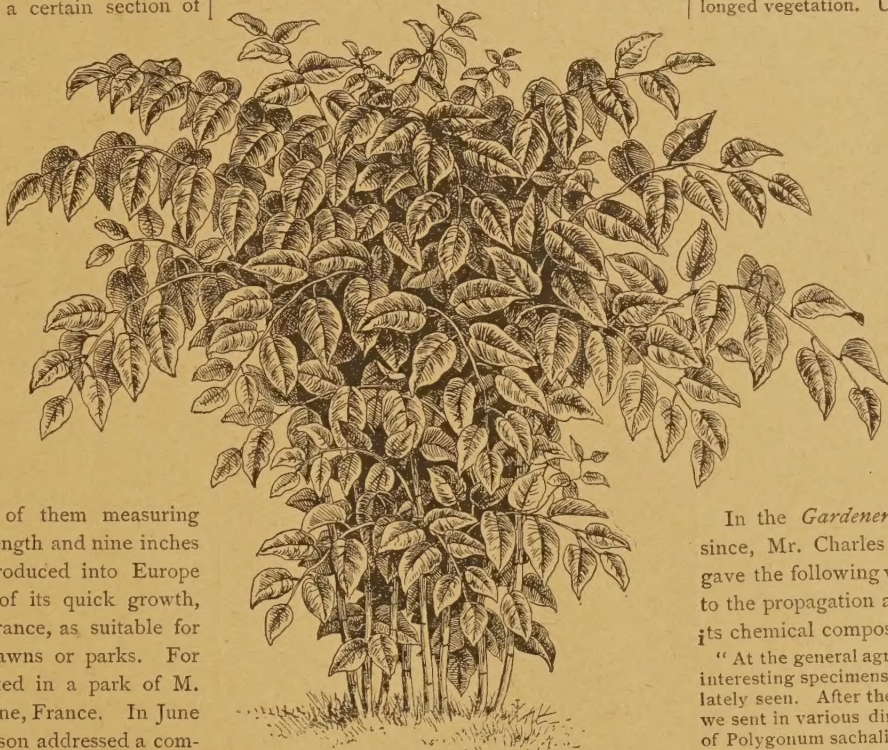
hard and stony. Besides, it is used successfully to consolidate the banks of rivers, the slopes of railway embankments, and like places. It is a very picturesque plant for ornamental planting; the stems being about three feet high, furrowed like those of the rush, and the leaves numerous, about 11 inches long and 7½ inches broad. The flowers are produced in panicles of little bunches, and are eagerly visited by bees toward the end of summer. On the approach of the European winter the stems lie down, but the root-stock is perennial under the surface. It requires no protection, and in the following spring new shoots arise, more numerous than the previous year on account of the plant's facility of bud production. In turning this plant to account as a successful fodder, the stems are cut in spring level with the soil as soon as they have reached a height of three feet or more. The entire cutting is passed over to the farm stock, which are all very fond of it, whether fresh or made into hay. New stems begin to sprout up immediately and furnish a second, followed by a third and even a fourth cutting in good soils, which keep up a prolonged vegetation. Under these conditions a clever

cultivator could secure a return of about 25 tons per acre. A plantation is made by pricking out young plants obtained from seed, or sections of the rhizome, at a distance of a yard apart. A combination of the two is most suitable. This is best done in spring or late autumn. The next season the stems and leaves spread over the entire surface of the soil. It is not necessary to give any manure or culture when the plant is once established. It may be added that the young leaves make a very good vegetable for the table, less acid than sorrel, less insipid than spinach. The vegetarians have already used and appreciated it as a summer vegetable."

In the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, a few months since, Mr. Charles Baltet, of Troyes, France, gave the following valuable information relating to the propagation and culture of the plant and its chemical composition.

"At the general agricultural meeting in Paris some interesting specimens of the Sachalin *Persicaria* were lately seen. After the experience of last year, when we sent in various directions considerable quantities of *Polygonum sachalinense*, and obtained useful information concerning the success of various methods of packing, we should say: It is desirable in the case of plants of full growth to protect them as much as possible from injury in transit, otherwise, especially when the atmosphere is dry, the young shoots will suffer. It is better to handle the plants when they are not in active growth, that is to say, in the state of root-stock or of seed which, well packed, bears the longest journeys perfectly. Their stratification or first wintering in the ground being preferable, it is best to procure in winter—say, from January to April—seed and fragments of root-stock. On getting them these parts should be stratified for multiplication with sand or sandy soil in a box or flower-pot, and protected from frost. The beds of root-stocks or of seeds may be overlaid with a light layer of fine earth.

"In spring, when the buds of the stocks begin to shoot, they should be placed in their final position, and thus vigorous plants of rapid growth are obtained. As to the seeds, when these begin to grow,—on the appearance of the radicle, they should be treated like flower or vegetable seed, sown in the first instance in a garden or beneath a wall in good rich soil, and in rows; they are afterwards pricked out into nursery-beds or in their final position when the plants have



Polygonum Sachalinense, or *Sachalin Persicaria*.

feet square with its leafy branches. The first cutting is made when the stems are from three to four feet high; if the second growth is strong enough a second crop is gathered, but in the following year three or four cuttings can be made. Cattle are extremely partial to this grass."

The *Rural Californian*, of July of this year, gives the following account:

"At the Monrovia meeting of the Farmers' Institute Prof. Wickson, in a paper read, mentioned a number, among others the Sachalin knot weed (*Polygonum Sachalinense*) plants of which are now growing on the Experimental Station grounds at Berkeley, and said to be wonderfully resistant to the effects of drouth. The following description is from the official journal of the Cape Colony Agricultural Department: 'In climates exposed to drouths this *Polygonum* grows with astonishing vigor. Its roots accommodate themselves to all soils, even such as are

grown a little. Avoid sowing seeds too thickly in their final place, as though the plants will probably grow like maize, this plan requires much seed.

"The double method of multiplication by rhizomes and seeds enables a permanent plantation to be formed and combined, using at the same time subjects obtained from different sources.

"1. The rhizomes at several yards apart yield early vegetation and well-established stocks from the first.

"2. Young plants raised from seed planted at a distance of one yard apart, soon fill the intervening space, and cover all the plot. The field under cultivation soon becomes covered, which is more economical and productive. We may add that the Sachalin persicaria is a forage plant with an assured future. Chemical analysis has demonstrated its superiority in nutritive principles over other fodders; in fact, the stems and leaves of *Polygonum sachaliense* dried in the air contain:

Water	36.4
Organic nitrogenous matters	19.06
Fatty matter	4.4
Woody	8.4
Extractive matter not nitrogenous	24.64
Mineral matters	7.4
Phosphoric acid	1.57

"Compared with dried clover and lucerne, which contain only sixteen per cent. of nitrogenous and three per cent. of fatty matter, the analysis of persicaria is much more favorable. In fact, it is shown that without cultural care or cost of manure *Polygonum sachalinense* prospers in all soils and all climates; cold, damp, dry, and by the sea-side, and that its yield is so much the more considerable, as its growth is prolonged into the autumn.

"Its vegetative power is the same in sand, on banks, slopes, or in flat marshes. The success of the persicaria in the south as well as in the north, is assured. In spite of its northern origin, a government report from South Australia declares that the 'cattle and sheep relish it.'

"Moreover, we have studied the conditions of the formation and maturing of the seed, and shall renew our experiments. We can add that from last autumn we have been able to harvest and have harvested considerable quantities of the seed of the true *Polygonum sachalinense*, perfectly formed, and giving proof of their capacity of growth."

In addition we can say that our personal observation fully confirms the statements coming from these various sources in regard to the luxuriant growth of this plant, both in dry and humid weather, and its heavy yield, as well as the avidity with which it is eaten by cattle and horses. We believe it is destined to become of great service and will be widely cultivated.

WHITE FLOWERS OF SEPTEMBER.

THE new Anemone "Whirlwind" stands now as one of the handsomest flowering plants of this month. It is pure white, like the old favorite Anemone Japonica alba, but is larger and more double, with all the hardness of constitution possessed by the parent plant. It stands the winters of New York without protection. The anemone, in variety, is always inconspicuous during the summer months, but as the heavy dews of September begin to freshen up the late bloomers this plant undergoes a transformation; in fact, this transformation begins in August, the large pure white flowers bursting forth from every branch cover the plant with a sheet of white, which continues until after frosts have fallen. For cemeteries this beautiful plant has no rival.

Tuberous are probably at their best now. Planted in succession they bloom from June till late autumn, and are at all seasons the most world-famous flower for delicate and exquisite perfume.

Sweet alyssum, since the spring blooming, has rested a while, and with the tempered sunshine and cool nights of September, has commenced again. The little blooms are whiter, sweeter, larger, and more ethereal in appearance, than

in the longer, brighter days of summer. Sweet alyssum,—associating its own exquisite loveliness and ease of culture with the memory of those who have loved it, all this, and more, make this little beauty a favorite about which I am fearful I will run into encomiums, so I give it only a few words of sincere recommendation. It is a flower that suits everybody.

Lantanas are bedding plants well known and universally admired, but there has ever been an objection to them as cut flowers for interior decorations on account of the crude odor, seemingly like something unmixed in the way of perfume, as if some one strong ingredient predominated. Stems, leaves and flowers have the same peculiarity, to which, however, many persons do not object. To my fancy there is no objection to it, except when the flowers are used in dining rooms or parlors. In the conservatory or in the yard it is rather pleasant than otherwise. However, we have now Nellie Bly, a sweet scented lantana. The blooms are large and full, and pure white except the golden disc in the center of each floweret. The perfume is delightful, and the plant is a splendid bedder that blooms all through the season, doing better in September than at any time. Mr. Vick introduced it in 1893, but it propagates so rapidly from cuttings that there is scarcely a collection of plants hereabout without a Nellie Bly lantana, and all from two plants introduced by one cultivator the first spring it was offered for sale.

Vick's New White Branching Aster is a royal September bloomer. Chrysanthemums find their only rivals among autumn bloomers in the improved strains of asters. Snowball, Triumph and Eclipse have been accounted the finest asters with amateurs, but none of them equal this new branching, very double, pure white beauty.

Achillaea (the improved Pearl), pure white, double as a pompon chrysanthemum, and borne on upright stems just suited to cut, is now a mass of blooms.

Feverfew, double and pure white, though an old flower that used to be classed among herbs, is beautiful, and very useful wherever white flowers are in demand.

"Paris Daisies" (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*), white with golden centers, are so dainty and fresh, and abundant, in their beauty that one forgets the melancholy days of autumn are here, and almost feels as if they had just opened into bloom along with the clouds, rain and transient glories of quick grasses and odorous peach blossoms; so bright that they give an almost spoken tone to any collection of flowers, just opening their numberless blooms again in September after a few months of resting.

Dahlias—Woman in White, Mt. Blanc, Snow Cloud, Lady Blanche, and many more, are grand in September. There is no flower so stately and yet so waxen in texture, and so delicately constructed, as the dahlia. Show, pompon, cactus and the dwarf bedders, are all beautiful and full of perfect blooms in early autumn.

Verbena rests a while during the dry, hot summer months and begins again to bloom in September, continuing till frost.

Cosmos tosses high its starry blooms, with long stems and finely cut foliage, ready to intermingle with larger, more solid flowers, impart-

ing exquisite, airy grace to growing plants or cut flowers.

Tuberous rooted begonias number some fine white varieties. Bruanti is white with a bare suggestion of pink; flower and foliage alike handsome and fine in autumn.

Perennial phlox comes nearer making a yard full of flowers, of itself, than almost any other herbaceous bloomer. The colored varieties are grand, but the pure whites rival them. Mlle. Cupperheim and Virgo Marie, with White Lady, and several others, will yield a full abundance of white flowers until frost. Some of the best white phlox have "dwarf" affixed to descriptions, but the term only relates to the height of the plant, and not to the bloom, as the dwarf varieties produce large, fine blooms.

The Bride, Queen, Niphetos, White Bon Silene, Anne Marie de Montraville, and the new Empress Augusta Victoria, give a fine supply of white buds and blooms among the many very beautiful roses that bloom in September.

White and pink flowers are rather characteristic of spring than autumn. They radiate the heat more rapidly, hence suit the cool nights of the early months of the year. Blue flowers predominate in June, and scarlet hues in the heat of summer. Yellow holds its own among flowers, from the earliest dandelion that stars the meadow till, in mid-summer, the sunflower turns to meet the god of day, and the goldenrod flames over the autumn fields.

While each season is especially adorned with flowers of different hues, there is a fair amount of each color that can be sought out and added to plants that are desired to bloom at any one season. The foregoing list of white flowers that bloom in September might be considerably extended by mention of white carnations, the second planting of balsams, and white dianthus, and others, but unless an extensive collection is desired a selection of even less than those here enumerated will add beauty and perfume sufficient for all demands.

MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

Lexington, Miss.

FUCHSIAS.

FUCHSIAS are very satisfactory to cultivate for those who are limited to space for their house plants during the winter season, as they bear cellar treatment so well. As soon as the leaves drop in the fall put them in the cellar, and bring them up in March, and by the time the weather is warm enough to put them out of doors they will be all leaved out and growing finely. And the varieties are so numerous that you can have great latitude in your selections.

I have seven different varieties and several plants of nearly every one of them. And all with one exception I put in the cellar to rest during the winter months, and bring them out in March for summer blooming. My variegated-leaved fuchsia is an exception; that I keep in the room with my other house plants. The "Storm King," of course, is very fine when well grown, but the "Phenomenal" is finer still in my estimation, if given an equally good chance. And there are some single varieties that I have cultivated that I prefer to either. I have one single fuchsia, especially, that I am

very sorry that I do not know the name of, that I prize more highly than any other fuchsia I possess. The flowers are a bright carmine and grow to a large size. The blossoms are fully as large around as an after-dinner coffee-cup; and it blooms in profusion the whole summer through, the plants being literally one mass of bloom. And there is another old-fashioned climbing fuchsia that is a great favorite of mine. One which with the jar standing on the floor of the piazza you can train all over the doorway, or it will grow to any height that you will permit it to.

There are no plants better adapted for hanging-baskets than fuchsias. Take a large wire basket, line it with a layer of moss, fill it with soil composed of one-third wood soil, one-third well rotted manure, and one-third common garden soil, transplant a healthy, vigorous fuchsia therein, keep it well watered, and if you do not have the most attractive and beautiful hanging-basket you ever cultivated I am no judge of floral decorations. Fuchsias bear a partial shade, and that is a very commendable feature in their favor, as you can have beautiful pots of flowers where more sun-loving plants will not bloom at all.

From my experience fuchsias do not require any more sun to grow luxuriantly and bloom freely all the summer through than do coleus plants, as I have frequently raised them together and where they had but little direct sunshine.

SARAH RODNEY.

Owego, N. Y.

THE PANSY.

THE pansy is justly, everywhere and with everybody, a very popular flower. Its modesty and innate sweetness, with its almost human face, endears it to the hearts of young and old alike, and it is so well known that a description of the plant is quite unnecessary. I presume that but a very few of my readers are acquainted with the little annual of England—a weed in English fields and pastures—popularly known as heartsease or pansy, and botanically as *Viola tricolor*. If so, they are familiar with one of the parents of the pansy of the present day, and its perennial character is the result of hybridization between *Viola tricolor* and the perennial species of Scotland, France, Switzerland and America. It is over eighty years since the pansy first attracted the notice of florists, their attention being called to it by the great success of a lady amateur, Mary Bennett, who had a little flower garden in the grounds of her father, the Earl of Tankerville, at Walton-upon-Thames, England. She had prepared a little bed in which were planted all the varieties of violets that she could discover in her father's garden, and by the assistance of the gardener, Mr. Richardson, new varieties were frequently raised from seed and placed therein, where they attracted the attention of all who saw them. Since that time the improvement in size and form has been so great that at the present day the pansy ranks as one of the choicest gems of the flower garden during its period of bloom, and in order to enjoy its flowers during the winter season large quantities are grown in frames and greenhouses, both by our amateurs and professional cultivators.

In order to cultivate the pansy to perfection, and enable the plants to properly develop them-

selves, they should be given a very deep, well enriched soil. Let the beds be dug as deep as possible and a good quantity of well decayed cow or stable manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil. In preparing the beds it is well to take into consideration the time we wish to have the best display of bloom. If we wish to have the plants bloom well throughout the summer they should be given a partially shaded situation, while for a spring and autumn display the plants do best when fully exposed to the sun, and watered well whenever necessary in dry weather.

In order to obtain plants for summer blooming the seeds should be sown about the last of February or first of March in a well drained pan filled with light loamy soil; sow thinly, cover slightly, and place in a warm situation close to the glass, and as soon as the plants are large enough to handle let them be transplanted into other pans or shallow boxes similarly prepared, placing them about an inch apart each way. Then they should be grown on in a cool temperature until the middle of April, when they can be planted outside. Or the seed can be sown in September on a nicely prepared border and the young plants removed to a cold frame and placed in rows about two inches apart. Keep them cool throughout the winter, but avoid frost, and plant out early in the spring. These plants will bloom much earlier than those obtained from spring sown seed, but the plants will not stand the summer weather as well.

For blooming either in cold frames or greenhouses during the winter months the seed should be sown about the middle of August and the plants placed under glass early in October. It is generally supposed to be rather difficult to get the seed to germinate when sown in hot weather, but if it is given a partially shaded situation, the soil well firmed and kept moist, no trouble need be apprehended.

When grown under glass care should be taken to maintain a temperature of from forty-five to fifty degrees. Keep the plants properly supplied with water and give air whenever the opportunity offers. When growing the plants in cold frames it is well to remove the sash during the middle of the day whenever the weather will permit, and in the event of severe cold protect by means of extra mats, shutters or straw. A little liquid manure can be given occasionally and it will improve the size of the plants.

Where extra fine pansies are desired the choicest strains of seeds or plants should be procured regardless of cost. Beware of cheap seed; it will prove to be very unsatisfactory, and is often very dear at any price.

Within the past few years so much attention has been given to the improvement of the pansy that our seedsmen have been enabled to offer several named varieties, as well as seed in separate colors, and as a rule they can be depended on to reproduce themselves true from seed. Of the named varieties the most beautiful and distinct are Emperor William, which has flowers of an ultramarine blue with a violet purple eye; King of Blacks, which has almost coal black flowers; Lord Beaconsfield has deep purple violet flowers; Snow Queen, pure white flowers of good size and form; Quadricolor, flowers of a reddish steel blue, beautifully edged with red and white.

CHARLES E. PARNELL.

Floral Park, N. Y.

THE CHINESE HIBISCUS.

I HAVE grown the Chinese hibiscus for two or three years, and wonder that this beautiful plant is so seldom found in the common collection of window plants. It is easily grown, is not troubled much by insect pests, and its flowers are lovely.

The first plants of it which I bought were *gigantea*, *sub-violacea*, *aurantiaca*, and *Cooperi*. Afterwards I bought *versicolor*, *minneatus*, and others. *Gigantea* produces very large flowers of a beautiful red color. The flowers measure from six to ten inches in diameter, and are very showy and handsome. The foliage is of a lovely green, glossy and rich. The plants are strong growing, making one think of the greenwood trees, which means something to one who is a "thousand miles" from the woods.

Sub-violacea also shows a showy large flower, bright crimson, with a hint of purple in its hue.

Aurantiaca blooms at an early stage in life and gives double orange flowers. The foliage resembles that of *gigantea*.

Cooperi is a beautiful foliage plant as well as a pretty bloomer. The leaves are mottled pink, white and green, and are of different shape from those of the other varieties of hibiscus in my collection, being long and slender pear-like leaves. The flowers are crimson and lovely.

Versicolor gave us her rare, lovely flowers last winter. They are colored as daintily as a wild rose, and the petals are of the softest, most delicate texture. The only fault the flower has is its fleeting hold on life; still, with a large plant in free blooming this would not matter so much, as the flowers so quickly follow each other.

Minneatus gives us a brilliant show of color, with her double, rich, red blooms. These plants though growing to become shrubs, begin blooming when small. *Minneatus*, I think, did not measure more than eight or nine inches when it produced a bud. *Cooperi* was a little larger, and *versicolor* was, I suppose, twelve or fourteen in height.

The Chinese hibiscus is of easy culture, and of good qualities. It is said to like a rough soil, made up of rotted sods, etc. Mine did not have such a soil, but have not made rapid growth,—maybe they would with coarser earth. I think a liquid fertilizer helps them a good deal and brings the buds out.

I am sorry to say that these plants have their insect enemies. I have never yet seen the scale on mine, though they usually attack hard-wooded plants. The red spider does her deadly work here as elsewhere. I begin to wonder if there is any preventive strong enough to keep this pest away. Everybody tells us that moisture is a foe to the spider, but it certainly has not sufficed to keep the spider off my plants.

The aphid, too, attacks the tender leaves of the hibiscus, as it does those of other plants. I have an idea that the green aphid has periodical appearances. There will be a great while that one will not be visible and then all at once in the spring they come in legions.

There are hybrid hibiscus that grow out doors and make a fine show. I believe they are not hardy in this latitude, but do well farther south.

For one who cannot possess all the good things in the floral kingdom the Chinese hibiscus should be one of those possessed. *Cooperi* would be my first choice, because of its ornamental foliage as well as its flower. Between the others it would be hard to choose. It would depend upon whether the chooser preferred double to single flowers, and wanted red or yellow.

ROSE SEELYE-MILLER.

Ipswich, S. D.

HIBISCUS IN LOUISIANA.

THE hibiscus of all species and varieties has always been a favorite with me. I find the plants very satisfactory in every way. The Chinese class are half-hardy here and grow to be quite large plants in the garden. They are cut back after the first frost in the fall and covered with loose litter, and uncovered the first of April; they soon throw out numerous branches and all summer are never without flowers. I have a large plant of the double scarlet variety in the garden that often has from five to ten of its vivid scarlet flowers open at one time; the plant is nearly four feet high and as wide across.



HIBISCUS, CRIMSON EYE.

It has been in bloom since May, and will bloom till frost. Auriantica has double orange-colored flowers and is not so rank a grower as some of the others. Carmina has a lovely double rose-colored flower and is perfect. Decorus has deeply cleft foliage, large single carmine flowers, stamens and pistils showy, stigma large and golden yellow. Zebrinus and versicolor are both odd, as both have all the colors blended—scarlet, buff, rose, and white. Miniatus is a very good bloomer, and a most lovely flower, large, semi-double, vermilion-scarlet. Subviolaceus has immense double carmine flowers, tinted violet, and I think is the largest flowered of the Chinese class. Among mine is one that bears an immense single pale rose flower. All the varieties of hibiscus bear perfect flowers, but the buds of the double ones are never pretty till fully open. I always keep a plant of each sort in pots, in the pit, in winter, to be sure and have early bloom.

Of the hardy hibiscus all are fine and when one has room to make a hedge of them they are grand plants, though as far south as Louisiana they die to the ground every winter. The flowers are very large. They begin to bloom here in May. Crimson-eye belongs to this class, and though California claims it, there is plenty of it in bloom now near the river, as much at home as any other wildling. In the open garden Hibiscus chrysantha makes a fine branching plant, literally covering itself with large, single, canary-colored flowers; mine has been in bloom

since May. There must be something about the buds to attract the little garden ants, as the buds are black with them. They do not injure the flowers as they are always perfect.

Hibiscus Texensis is a tall, stately plant, with deeply cleft, ornamental foliage, and large, single, red and pink blossoms. A plant of it in my garden is now over fourteen feet high, and every day is loaded with single red flowers.

There is a new hibiscus that is being much noticed. It claims Louisiana as its home. I think it was only offered this year by three or four florists, and under the different names of Sunset and Giant Yellow. The large, creamy yellow flowers are open as soon as the sun rises and remain open to sunset, a fact that cannot be stated of any other hibiscus, unless it is the variety mutabilis. The flowers are best described by simply saying they are big, as they often measure nine inches across, and the plants carry from fifteen to twenty flowers open at a time.

This Sunset hibiscus grows readily from seed. Plants which came up from self-sown seed in the garden, began blooming in May with the old last year's plants, and are now full of open flowers, green and ripe seed pods, and buds enough to have flowers in profusion until heavy frost. If a plant is kept in a small pot, root-bound, all summer, and in the fall is changed to a larger pot, and given a place in the house, it will bloom all the winter. In a poor, light soil the plants grow only about four feet high, but this year I wanted to see what the plant would do as a specimen. One in rich, loose soil is over ten feet in height,—a truly magnificent sight, with its deeply cleft, drooping foliage and big open flowers. I think I have all the varieties of hibiscus which are offered by florists, and I find them all interesting and satisfactory.

LOUISIANIAN.

SMALL FRUITS IN CALIFORNIA.

IN this citrus belt, where oranges and lemons grow so luxuriantly, one is apt to overlook the planting of small fruits. But for the table—for dessert, both cooked and uncooked—give me berries in preference to oranges.

A surplus of blackberries or raspberries can be made into jam, jelly, wine, or cordial, and none be wasted. These cooling sub-acid fruits are delicious and healthful in this sub-tropical climate. If you have only a city lot you may have an abundance of small fruit. "Rosemont" is only 50x150 feet, but in addition to twenty-

five fruit trees there are a dozen each of blackberries, raspberries and dewberries, four grape vines and a strawberry bed.

These small fruits are my especial delight, as I have planted, watered and cared for them myself. My physician said, relative to my coming to this state, "If you will keep a Jersey cow and milk her yourself, raise your own strawberries, and eat plenty of strawberries and cream your throat may get well."

The same pure air and sunshine that makes my berries grow has proved beneficial to my throat.

I wonder if any readers of this Magazine have tested the Albino dewberry. I am anxious to know if it excels the black variety. The wild dewberry in Texas is far superior to the wild blackberry. It is more acid, more juicy and is never bitter.

I have not seen or heard of any wild fruit in Southern California. I suppose this is because the land is desert except where it has been rendered fertile by irrigation. Although in one's door yard all plants may be growing and blooming like the garden of Eden, step outside the limits of your Eden and all may be brown and dry as dust.

No thickets of wild plums, not even persimmons—the favorite fruit of the colored people and the "coons"—fringe the streams. No carpets of wild strawberries on the plains. And yet this desert sand is only waiting for water and a guiding hand to plant and cultivate, in order to produce almost anything that will grow elsewhere, North, South, East, or West. I have seen currants, blackberries, raspberries and



HIBISCUS, SUNSET.

strawberries growing side by side with the semi-tropical guava, pomegranate, banana and loquat. So by planting and cultivating it, a succession of ripe fruit may be had every month in the year.

S. ROSELLA KELLEY.

OUR HOUSE PLANTS.

FOR ornamental vines in the house the use of the English ivy cannot be praised too strongly, as it surpasses all other floral decorations in our rooms during the winter season. Ivies do not require much care, not being sensitive to cold, and thrive better in a shady location than when exposed to the full sunshine.



ENGLISH IVY.

For a hanging basket nothing is more beautiful than a clump of oxalis bulbs of one variety. The oxalis Bowei has large rose-colored flowers rich green leaves, is a very thrifty grower, and withal the most valuable of the oxalis family for hanging pots. Give it rather a sandy soil, all the water it can drink, with good drainage and plenty of sunshine.

I am fond of smilax, which is an exceedingly delicate, graceful vine, with its glossy green-ribbed leaves; but a florist friend advised me not to "fool with smilax in the house." But with patience and care I succeeded admirably with it. This lovely vine does not require the full rays of the sun, but a partially shaded location. I set the tiny clay pot which held my much-loved vine on a high shelf of a north window, with ferns, begonias, rose geraniums, and primroses for company. I trained it on a black thread across the window, was careful not to allow cold drafts of air to reach it, but gave it plenty of fresh air, which all plants must have in order to make a beautiful growth. Now, my florist friend was not aware that a woman could grow smilax in the house, but he has had sev-



OXALIS.

eral calls for bulbs from my friends who greatly delighted in watching the slender little vine creep across my large north window.

"How did you get it to grow?" and "Who gave you the seed?" and many such inquiries

came from smilax admirers, and I cheerfully imparted to them the instructions to grow it, where to get it, and to withhold water from it soon as the leaves commenced turning yellow. Put them in a dry cool place while resting, which will be about seven or eight weeks before the tiny plants will begin to show signs of another growth.

Last autumn (1893) I sent for James Vick's Star Collection of forty-two bulbs for \$1. In due time, almost before I had fully realized that I was soon to have a window full of beautiful bulbous flowers, the expressman delivered the package (thanks to Vick's promptness), and when I had opened it my eyes grew brighter "than the stars above." So with lots of praise, lots of hope, and lots of care, I took my bulbs to the kitchen, where soil, pots, charcoal, and all the other accessories to planting were awaiting me, having been previously prepared for the grand event of bulb planting.

All were planted at once, except the three Chinese sacred lilies, which I laid aside for a growth in water, so eager was I that my bulbs should be tucked away in the soft, black, rich earth to begin rooting at once. The pots were confined in a dark closet and were given lukewarm water every eight or ten days.

The hyacinths were fair sized bulbs (the larg-



HYACINTHS IN RUSTIC VASE.

est are seldom the best), with a good firm crown. Instead of forcing the bulbs into the soil I made places for them with my fingers. I allowed the upper surface of the bulb to peep just above the soil.

And such gloriously beautiful hyacinths! the admiration of friends and passers-by, the envy of neighbors who displayed nothing but big scarlet geraniums and Wandering Jew hanging baskets. I kept them always well saturated with water at blooming, in a south room where the temperature stood not more than 65°. My hyacinths were a joy and comfort all winter.

The crocuses were beauties, and it being my first attempt at raising them I felt very elated over my success.

The snow-drop proved to be exactly like the colored plate of it in Vick's catalogue, and was greatly admired.

The Easter lily bloomed in the latter part of March; a perfect beauty, with its snowy waxen buds and delicious fragrance. It received the usual treatment that is given to bulbs and I con-

sider it no more difficult to grow than the hyacinth. Surely time spent in raising lilies is not wasted, for are they not among the most beautiful of flowers?

My narcissus proved lovely. Not one bulb failed to produce exquisite blossoms. In fact, my first investment in winter-flowering bulbs was a decided success, and no winter in the future shall come and go without at least a few bulbs to cheer and brighten my window garden.

ELIZABETH RACE GALPIN.

THE *Pacific Rural Press* says that on August 5th a special fruit train of ten cars, made up at Suisun, Vacaville and Sacramento, started to New York in refrigerator cars, thence to go in refrigerators on the steamer to London. The consignment was made up mostly of pears and plums. It is expected to land the fruit at Liverpool in twelve days, and the cost per car load of 480 boxes of fifty pounds each of pears will be \$750. It is understood that another special train will be sent out on the 11th.



PRAISE, ONLY,

FROM ALL WHO USE

AYER'S
Hair Vigor

"Ayer's preparations are too well known to need any commendation from me; but I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago, I lost early half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored. I recommend it to all my friends."—Mrs. E. FRANKHAUSER, box 305, Station C, Los Angeles, Cal.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

FLOWERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

IT is not particularly strange that we are all interested in what interests those at the head of the nation. It is right for the people who have placed our Presidents in office to take a lively interest in the things which concern them and their families.

The *Washington Post* gives a detailed account of the conservatory of the White House, together with items of interest about the flowers best loved by the women who have walked the high and flowery slopes of life. It says:

"Westward from the Executive mansion stretches the conservatory and greenhouses, in which rare exotics and tender buds are nurtured into bloom for the pleasure and enjoyment of the Presidents of the United States. Not always did the men who ruled over the destinies of the Union have such exquisite prerogatives. The Spartan simplicity which was considered the proper accompaniment of the earlier presidents was a very rigid sort of affair. It was built upon the straight lines of severe plainness and the beautiful and aesthetic were considered to partake entirely too much of the life-sapping luxuries of the effete monarchies of the old world to have place in the young Republic of the West. There was beauty enough in its institutions, and glory enough in its heritage, for the stern men who had fashioned the ship of state and were steering it upon its marked out course to a great and magnificent destiny. So as they were severe in their ideas of government they were none the less so in their personal tastes, and there would have been doubtless a feeling of alarm among the people if their chosen ruler had shown a tendency to luxury in any emphatic form, such as hothouse flowers. Therefore the early Presidents were content with the simple nosegays plucked from the fields and thickets, and probably when old Peter Maher, the famous public gardener, and afterwards keeper of the public house where statesmen and politicians met to fashion the politics of parties and the destinies of men, began to plant flowers in the squares and reservations, a portion of the bloom found its way to the White House. Under Tyler's administration a little box of a greenhouse was built out near the old stables to accommodate a few palms that had been sent to him, and with a few additions this remained the only 'conservatory' the White House could boast, until beautiful, charming, and gracious Harriet Lane entered the White House as hostess. It was in her time that the main conservatory was erected, in which to-day the shining trunks of royal palms now rise from beds of delicate ferns to open their arms to the sun, and thus the nucleus was formed of the present collection of nature's sweetest representatives."

The conservatories and greenhouses are under the supervision of Mr. Henry Pfister. He says (says the *Washington Post*):

"Since I came here the main conservatory, which was separated from the White House by a billiard room, has been connected directly with it, making it really part of the building and the greenhouses have been added to, and their capacities enlarged. The main conservatory is devoted to tropical and sub-tropical plants.

There are two greenhouses devoted to orchids, filled in every part with the precious plants. The occupants of the freak houses of the President's flower show hung from swinging baskets, and covered the stands that were arranged beneath and they all looked uncanny and gruesome, and their names were longer and more philologically fearful than anything in German or Chipewa. Many of them were in bloom and it was wonderful to see such marvellous combinations of grace and color springing from such repulsive surroundings. Here was a delicate butterfly, with quaint markings of chocolate and pink and rich yellow and royal purple on a satiny surface of delicate cream, poised over a hanging pitcher which undulated in the air, seemingly for the sole purpose of showing off its beauty and grace, but in reality awaiting its prey in the small insects that were attracted to it, and whose curiosity was repaid by instant death.

"To the novice there is nothing to do but to stare in wonder, and give the senses up to a feast of delight; to the floral rosicrucian with each exquisite blossom spoke a different language. While looking at the orchids Mr. Pfister espied a big bumblebee reveling in the beautiful blossom of one of the fairest flower. Instantly an attendant was summoned and the intruder quickly killed. Mr. Pfister looked at two of the beautiful blossoms with regret.

"It is too bad," he said. "See those two flowers, how they droop. They would have remained perfect five or six weeks longer had not that bee hybridized them.

"All these orchids are imported," he continued. "Of course we are always trying to produce a new orchid by hybridization, but orchids are of slow growth, as you can appreciate when I tell you that it takes an orchid seed from six months to two years to germinate, and then from two to ten to bloom. This is an extremely fine collection and in a few weeks we will have orchid flowers in profusion as you see how many buds are coming on my plants. Very few orchids are originated in this country because of their great expense. You can't propagate them like you can pumpkins and sweet potatoes. Of course we eagerly watch the seedlings of hybridized species, where two varieties are combined, as the color and form may change. It is a very interesting study I assure you."

MORE FLOWERS AND FAVORITES.

"Then the journey was taken up through the other greenhouses, between nodding banks of maiden-hair ferns and beneath nodding palms and delicious sweet laurel and ailanthus trees; on by sentinels of rubber plants through roses and smilax, carnations and sweet alyssum, camellias and heliotrope and rare geraniums bursting in flashes of vermilion, and out through the grapery, whose vines were weighted with promise, to the frame where violets and primroses and pansies grew together, making tiny trysting places for love-sick fairies and passionate elves, and everywhere there was beauty, and sweetness, and peace. Coming down to the practical view of the flowers Mr. Pfister said:

"We have a profusion of flowers and we need them. Of course the decorative plants are used only on great occasions, although there are nearly always some of them in the parlors and

the east room. Every morning a fresh basket is placed on the President's desk, and bunches of them are placed in the vases in the rooms and corridors. There is also always a fresh basket for the dinner table every day, whether there is company or not, and bunches of loose flowers, daisies, roses, carnations and sometimes orchids, for the ladies and boutonnières for the gentlemen, so you see the demands upon the greenhouses are pretty heavy."

"The favorite flowers of the different ladies were discussed and the florist said: 'They differed in quite a number of different ways. I was not here when Mrs. Grant was mistress, but the attendants who were with my predecessor have told me that Mrs. Grant loved nothing better than violets, and wanted a bunch of them whenever they could be procured for her.

"How Mrs. Hayes loved flowers. I don't believe a day passed without bringing her into the conservatory. She loved them all and seemed to regard them in the light of near and dear friends, whose companionship was always delightful and never wearying. I can't say that she had a preference for any flower, except perhaps the rose geranium. She always wanted a rose geranium leaf among her flowers, whether to be used as a decoration or worn as a personal adornment.

"Mrs. Garfield was not here long enough for me to learn her personal tastes, and the mournful surroundings were not of a nature when one could think of the pleasure to be derived from anything except an improvement in the condition of the man who was dying upstairs.

"President Arthur had no lady in the White House. His sister, Mrs. McElroy, was only here a short time in the winter, and Miss Nellie loved all sorts of flowers. President Arthur himself had a great fondness for decorative plants of heavy foliage and could not have too many of them arranged in the parlors and east room. The favorite flower for a boutonniere was either a white rose or a red one.

"Mrs. Cleveland's favorite flower is the pansy. That came first and after that the rose. She had no especial liking for any special variety provided they were handsome, but the pansy was her particular pet, and a new variety of a particularly striking combination of colors was a source of delight to her.

"Poor Mrs. Harrison, she was especially fond of orchids, and it was under this administration that the greater portion of the present large collection was secured. She was fond of all the varieties and their marvelous combination of form and color was a source of great pleasure to her. She painted very nicely, you know, and chose orchids for her subjects in a number of instances. Upon two china plaques especially, she painted exquisite pictures of cattleya trianae and the vanda coerulea. Her taste was exquisite in the matter of flowers generally, and she displayed great cultivation, but the orchids were her favorites."

ROSE SEELYE-MILLER.

Ipswich, S. D.

\$1,000 in PRIZES
Divided into 4 1st prizes of \$150 each, and 4 2d prizes of \$100 each will be given for best designs for
WALL PAPER

Send 2c. for complete detail information. Designs must be entered before Nov. 15, 1894. Designs not awarded prizes will be returned, or bought at private sale. No matter where you live, don't pay retail prices for wall paper. We make a specialty of the mail order business and sell direct to consumers at factory prices.
SPECIAL FALL PRICES: Good Paper 8c. and up. Gold Paper 4c. and up.
At these prices you can paper a small room for 50c. Send 10c for postage on samples of our new fall paper and our book "How to Paper and Economy in Home Decoration" will be sent at once, showing how to get 650 effect for 65 investment. Send to nearest address.

ALFRED PEATS, DEPT. 32.
30-32 W. 13th St., NEW YORK. 136-138 W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

Letter Box.

In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK

Nut Grass.

Please tell me through the Letter Box the best way to permanently desecro "nut grass." We can cut it down one day and by the next it will be an inch high again. MRS. V. D. B.

Hendersonville, S. C.

The nut grass of the South, *Cyperus rotunda*, is a very troublesome weed and we know of no way to effectually destroy it when it has once gained possession of a piece of ground.

Cape Jasmine.

I have a cape jasmine I received of you last year. It seems to grow but the leaves are of a sickly yellow. I have it in a pot setting in the sun. It has never bloomed yet—the buds fall off. I keep the plant wet; it is not water it wants. A. E. L.

Pittsburg, Pa.

It may be that the pot lacks drainage and the water that is given is not able to pass freely away, as it should. Turn the ball out of the pot and notice its condition; if sodden and the roots not lively the indications are want of drainage, and that must be remedied.

Hydrangea.

Last year a most thrifty young hydrangea was given me, which I planted in a tub filled with marsh mud mixed with stable manure. It grew in a surprising manner and soon showed signs of blooming. But as time went on, each great bunch of buds would have only one little floweret at a time, so it was a perfect failure. I thought possibly another year it would be all right, but this year it is just the same, while my neighbor has great flower bunches as big as a man's head. How can I remedy mine?

Ormond, Florida.

Mrs. H. B. S.

Probably there is no remedy for it; it is the habit of that particular plant to behave so.

Fall Sown Poppy Seed.

I never supposed the Shirley and common single and double poppies were hardy. Last year I had a fine bed of mixed poppies, single and double, fringed and plain, from white to a very dark purple, some twenty-five or more kinds. Much seed was scattered where they grew. When the fall rains came on this seed sprouted and grew, making a mat of green. I paid no attention to it, supposing they would freeze out during the winter. To my surprise when the snow went off in the spring they began to grow. I thinned them out and now have a bed of beauty, 5x10 feet, which is giving us 50 to 100 blooms each morning and is the wonder of the little suburb where I live. Seed planted this spring is only two inches high. Is this an exception or can it be done every year by fall sowing. W. E. L.

Oak Park, Ill.

Poppy seeds of all varieties can be sown in autumn, with the result of much earlier blooming plants in the spring.

Galium and Gypsophila.

Looking through the article on "Flowers for the Sick," by E. S. F., in the July number of the Magazine, I was interested in the account of the old lady at the Consumptives' Home who thought she recognized in "baby's breath" or "morning mist," the galium of her early days. The writer seems to imply that all these names belong to the same plant. This is a mistake, though the general resemblance is so close that anyone may well be pardoned for not observing the difference. The galium is a member of the madder family, has a rotate, four-lobed corolla, short stamens scarcely noticeable, and green leaves arranged in a whorl at the joints of the stem. Gypsophila, or "baby's breath," is of the pink family, has a corolla of five petals, stamens showing plainly, and its leaves of the peculiar blue-green characteristic of the pinks. These leaves are long, pointed, and set opposite each other at the swollen nodes. Both plants are treasures for cutting and should find a place in every garden.

LUCY A. OSBAND.

Michigan.

Gladiolus, Dahlias, Perennial Peas.

1—I have some gladiolus bulbs from seed this season. Can they remain in the soil in a dish, or must they be taken out and dried?

2—Must dahlia tops be cut off for a week before lifting from the ground, or what treatment must they have? Can they be taken up as potatoes and lay on the ground for a day and then put in the cellar with good results?

3—Should perennial peas be sown in the fall to blossom the coming summer? MRS. CHAS. JUDD.

1—They can be left in the soil, which should be kept dry, or they can be taken out and kept in a clean drawer.

1—The tops of dahlias can be cut before or at the time the tubers are lifted. After lifting let the tubers lie in an airy place, secure from frost, for a few days before finally placing them away for the winter.

3—Perennial peas sown in the fall will come up the next spring, but the plants may not bloom until the second or third year.

Chenango Strawberry Apples.

An excellent testimonial for this handsome fruit was received by us, a short time since, in the form of a letter dated at Monticello, Illinois, August 13th, saying:

I have this day sent you by mail two apples which I wish to know the name of. The trees came from your nursery about twenty years ago, and since they were large enough have never failed to bear. I wish to purchase a couple dozen more trees just like them, but wish to know the name first. Please inform me of the name and price of trees.

The Chenango strawberry apple is a very handsome fruit. The following description of it is given by Thomas in his American Fruit Culturist:

Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson on whitish yellow ground; cavity narrow and deep; basin narrow; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor; September and October; growth upright, vigorous, shoots light colored. Origin, Chenango County, New York.

In Western New York it is a September apple, but evidently is several weeks earlier at Monticello, in Central Illinois. The very warm

and dry summer may also have caused it to ripen there earlier than usual. It is a good desert fruit, but is not a good keeper, and on account of its tender flesh requires careful handling. It is best, therefore, for a near market and a quick sale. If sent a considerable distance it should be carefully packed, and perhaps wrapped in papers, and be put in small packages, crates, or baskets. Its beauty and agreeable quality will always command a ready market.

Dianthera, and Russian Olive.

The *Dianthera Americana* that Mrs. D. W. C. P., of Fond du Lac, Wis., thinks is the scarlet shrub seen by Mrs. W. W. P., of Astoria, Oregon, in Western Pennsylvania last November, as mentioned in the August number, is an herbaceous perennial found from the Canadian border to Texas. Wood says of its flowers, "Pale purple, July and August." Gray says, "Purplish, from July to September." Mrs. D. W. C. P. seems not familiar with the plant in its wild state. She appears to treat hers somewhat as a house plant. Are we to understand that it remains in flower until November out of doors? Lindley says there are seventy species of *dianthera*, mostly tropical and sub-tropical, and may not her plant be an exotic? If we have a hardy native plant, scarlet flowered until November, I want to know more about it.

Ordering a so-called Russian Olive last spring I saw the seller had labeled it *Olea angustifolia*. I cannot believe it to be of the olive genus at all or even that it belongs to the olive family. Its light green leaves are scattered without the least attempt at order along its white velvety shoots, which are perfectly round, while the olive race has buds and leaves always opposite, with twigs more or less square in many species. Do you know anything about this? Also how large does it become before it flowers, and what is the character of the flowers and fruit? They say it grows six feet high in the West, where planted by the Russians. E. S. GILBERT.

Canaseraga, N. Y.

Our correspondent is no doubt right in thinking that his plant purchased under the name of *Olea angustifolia* is not olive. It is unquestionably an *elaëagnus*, a variety of *E. hortense*, a European shrub or tree, what the French call *Bohemian Olive*. This class of plants bears the English name of *Oleaster* and *Wild Olive*. The silverberry of the West, *E. argentea*, is a native of Dakota, Colorado and throughout the Rocky Mountain region. This oleaster grows from ten to fifteen feet in height and when six or eight years old will produce small yellowish flowers.



SAPOLIO

LIKE A GOOD TEMPER SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

Vick's Monthly Magazine is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers.

These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents.

One copy twenty-seven months (two and one-fourth years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

Free Copies.—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines; \$1.12 for six months, or 400 lines; \$1.06 for 9 months, or 600 lines; \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. One line extra charged for less than five.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Average monthly circulation 1893, 200,000.

Irrigation in Dry Weather.

The drought of the present summer, which has prevailed over a great portion of the Northern States, makes us sensible to some extent of the advantages of irrigation. Market gardeners and small fruit growers who are near streams or bodies of water should take advantage of the location and supply themselves with windmills for pumping, and thus be able to supply their crops with water when needed. Berry growers, especially, should not lose opportunities of this kind.

September in the Garden.

This is the season of seeding new grounds for lawns, and old ones which are not satisfactory, or have places which are not well grassed over, can now have a reseeded. If rains are timely strawberries can be planted all through this month. Spinach for spring use can be sowed any time during the month. The window plants which have been turned out into the border for the summer should be taken up early and potted so to be well established by the time it is necessary to make fires. Good soil should have been prepared in advance for potting purposes, and its value now will be appreciated.

Good Roads.

Essential service to the country is being done by the publication of Potter's "Good Roads Library," in neat pamphlet form, at 10 cents a copy, issued every two months, or six numbers in a year for 50 cents, by Isaac B. Potter, Potter Building, New York. The matter is well illustrated throughout and a fair idea of the way the subject is treated may be had from the extracts which follow. The instructions and illustrations in regard to bridge building in No. 1 are very valuable.

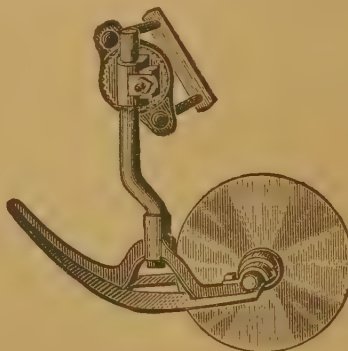
"The surface of the road should be smooth, for smoothness means easy hauling. The surface of the road should be hard, for hardness prevents the formation of ruts and the sinking of

wheels into the surface. Besides, a hard road surface will shed water quickly, and if water is quickly carried off the roadway will be kept dry and the formation of mudholes prevented. Until within the last few years we have known no way of "working" the country road except the old shiftless, slipshod method of tinkering, in which the farmers have contributed their half-hearted labor and have mauled and plowed and hoed and scraped and pawed the earth into all sorts of senseless shapes in settlement of the road tax, and the chief reason why the dirt road has seen no improvement for five hundred years is because no uniform system of work has been followed and no machinery devised to do the work quickly and in a workman-like and systematic way. In the light of modern invention this excuse no longer exists, and we now have a means of carrying the dirt from ditches toward the crown of the road and distributing it in a smooth and uniform manner, so that the rain water is carried from the center into the side ditches and the wagon tracks may be kept comparatively dry.

"Every road is made smoother and harder by rolling, and dirt roads are no exceptions to this rule. We have all noticed that the hardest and smoothest parts of a country road are the narrow strips which mark the passage of the wagon wheels that have gone over it, and these parts have become hard and smooth because the wheels have acted as rollers. But a wagon wheel is not always a very satisfactory roller, for the reason that the wheel tires are too narrow, and when the road is wet and soft the narrow wheels sink into the surface and form ruts and cut and mix and mangle the dirt out of all reason, and destroy the good qualities of the roadway. If all the wagons used on country roads could be provided with tires four inches wide they would roll the surface more smoothly and more quickly, and it would be in fairly good condition for nearly the whole year round. A good horse roller will serve much to cure this difficulty, and such a roller can be bought for from \$80 to \$100 per ton. A roller weighing about five tons is about the proper thing."

A Valuable Apparatus.

Any new invention which will help the farmer, fruit grower and gardener ought to be widely known. It is with pleasure that we can inform our readers that the so-called Moon Coulter and Plow Gauge is a most excellent attachment to a



AVERY'S COULTER AND PLOW GAUGE.

plow to cut through weeds and tall crops when wishing to plow them in. Orchardists and vinegrowers especially are now extending the use of clover and peas for plowing in as green

crops for the purpose of fertilizing the land. In plowing such crops much difficulty is often experienced with the ordinary coulter in cutting through the mass of vegetable matter that is constantly opposed to it, but with this new apparatus the work is accomplished with ease. The gauge is a shank, or arm, which runs ahead of the steel cutting disc, or coulter, pressing before it the growing vegetation and placing it in position to be effectually cut through, and not pulled and dragged as is most often the case with the common coulter. It is a help which every cultivator should possess. The Moon Coulter is manufactured by B. F. Avery & Sons, Louisville, Ky., who will supply any further information in regard to it which may be needed.

Canna Madam Crozy.

The following account of a canna and its treatment, by a Baltimore correspondent, will inform those of our readers who have not yet the acquaintance of this class of plants, what they may expect of them. The new cannas are among the most satisfactory of decorative garden plants;

"Last year among other plants purchased of you was a Madam Crozy canna, which I planted in a rustic basket, thinking it would not amount to much. It soon outgrew its quarters and was removed to a large ornamental pot; here it grew and put forth three stalks of blossoms. In the winter I threw it down the cellar, after shaking all of the dirt from its roots. Here it lay until summer, in May, when I planted it in my garden, with many doubts as to its ever amounting to anything; but I was most agreeably disappointed. It has not only grown and spread in a most wonderful manner, but from July 5th up to present date has had fourteen stalks of blossoms, and promises more. I have seen many cannas, but I have never seen one so large or such a prolific bloomer. Have you?"

Did You Get One?

Our mammoth collection of the latest, brightest and best Popular Melodies has completely dumbfounded retailers of music. \$25 might buy in sheet form what VICK'S MAGAZINE sells for 25 cents—but we doubt it. The whole country has gone wild! Our readers know a bargain! None like it ever before offered! Sacred songs without number; sentimental songs by the score; ballads and lullabies of such catchy style that every girl in town is fairly crying for "Popular Melodies." It's the book you want—no matter whether you sing or play, you want it just the same. It's the biggest value for the money you ever saw. Can't be had at music stores. Tell your friends about it. See full description on page 10.

After Vacation

People often feel as tired as before. This is because their blood is poor, their nerve-strength gone, their vitality exhausted. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed. It will purify and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

vitalizes the blood, creates an appetite and gives health and strength in place of weariness, weakness, and irritability. It will build up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, 25c.

WAYSIDE AND GARDEN.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

The goldenrod its glowing torch upraises
From dusty lanes and pastures sere and brown,
And here and there a handful of late daisies
On the parched sward shake wilted petals down.

The drowsy aster nods in wayside places,
Dreaming in sultry noons of coming frost,
And clematis the while spreads its feathery graces
Over bare boughs whose leaves too soon were lost.

In languid calms we hear the cricket singing
His shrill incessant song, while through the heat
The grasshopper his giddy way is winging
From the scorched grass that crackles 'neath our feet.

Brown fields, roadsides gray with dust, and
blue farmers,—a rather depressing symphony in colors.

The flower garden affords some relief from the dull hues of the landscape. The perennial phlox is proving valuable as a flower with ability to stand drouth. While the hollyhock has succumbed to dry weather the phlox looks brave and cheerfully bright. But it shows by its short stalks that it has been injured by the unusually severe dry weather which has prevailed throughout many parts of the West.

The pansies were nearly all killed by the mid-summer heat. Here and there we find a plant growing in the shade which will, perhaps, give us a few flowers late in the season.

The most satisfactory bed I had on the lawn this season was one of *Coreopsis lanceolata*, set not more than a foot apart, with a border of *Madam Salleroi* geraniums. The *coreopsis* formed so dense a mass of foliage that the ground was shaded and no mulch was needed. The rich yellow of this flower contrasted well with the pale green and white of the geranium, and the foliage of this plant showed very effectively against the darker green of the lawn. By promptly removing all flowers as they fade the *coreopsis* can be kept constantly in bloom.

If you are going to set shrubs this fall be sure to get an *Exchorda grandiflora*. I have found this perfectly hardy. It is very beautiful, with loose, pendant clusters of pure white flowers early in the season.

Don't make the mistake that a neighbor of mine did. He had several plants of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. They failed to show signs of starting in the spring when other shrubs were putting forth leaves, and he concluded they had winter-killed, and cut down all but two of them. These two are now full of flowers. If he had studied the habit of the plant he would have remembered that it was late in starting into growth, and that would have saved his plants.

One of the most satisfactory plants for summer flowering in the greenhouse is *Agapanthus umbellatus*. My largest plant had four stalks of pale lavender blue flowers at one time, the cluster containing from forty to sixty flowers each.

And one of the best autumn-flowering bulbs for pot culture is *Vallota purpurea*, sometimes called *Scarborough Lily*. This plant seldom fails to bloom, and its clusters of rich velvety crimson flowers are sure to receive admiration from all who see them. Old plants often send up half a dozen flower stalks at a time, therefore I advise letting bulbs form and remain in the pots, instead of removing them, as we do with the *amaryllis*.

The culture required by the *agapanthus* is similar in all respects to that given the *vallota*. Plant them in rich loam and keep them well watered when making growth, or when blooming. When standing still lessen the supply of water somewhat, but never allow the earth to get dry. These plants are what are called evergreens; that is, they never drop all their foliage, but grow more or less the year round.

The *imantophyllum* is another plant of similar character which deserves a place in every

collection. Like the *agapanthus*, it has thick, fleshy roots instead of a bulb, like *vallota*, but its leaves and flowers are quite similar to those of the latter plant except in color. Its flowers are an orange red, with a greenish yellow stripe down each petal. It blooms two or three times during the year. Keep it growing.

One of the prettiest house plants we have is *Plumbago capensis*, with its phlox-like flowers of the softest and most delicate blue imaginable. The flowers are produced on new growth. As soon as they fade the branch should be cut back, thus encouraging the production of other branches, which, in turn, will bear flowers. By treating the plant after the above plan it can be had in flower nearly all the time.

If you have a greenhouse in which you can plant out flowers in beds be sure to try some of the abutilons in them. I planted out a scarlet variety in June and today it stands five feet high, with a great many branches, and it has blossomed constantly. The flowers are much larger and finer in every way than any on plants grown in pots.

Say what you will about new varieties of the begonia, there is not one of the lot more really beautiful than the old *Weltoniensis*, with its rich green foliage and enormous quantities of delicate pink flowers. If I could have but one begonia for summer flowering it should be this. Give it a light, porous soil of leafmold and some sand, well drained, and keep the roots moist and its top shaded from strong sunshine, and it will be truly a "thing of beauty" for months. In winter it can be dried off like the tuberous begonias, and kept in a warm place, the soil, however, never being allowed to get really dry.

The good old *Rubra* stands head and shoulders above all the new begonias for all-the-year-round flowering.

With me the tuberous section is worthless for bedding. The sun scorches them and they soon take on a rusty look.

Sweet peas that were planted early and deep in trenches have stood the dry weather remarkably well. They must be given a chance to send their roots down into moist, cool soil in order to attain the most satisfactory results with them.

Rosa rugosa has bloomed steadily all the season. Its large single flowers are very pretty and very sweet, but they fade in one forenoon. The foliage seems insect proof, and its rich color and crimped appearance makes it one of the most attractive shrubs we can grow. It is an iron-clad.

THE SHORT LINE

between *Buffalo* and *Chicago* is the Nickel Plate Road. Rates always the lowest. Buffet Sleeping Cars through without change between *Boston*, *New York* and *Chicago*. For all information address

F. J. MOORE, General Agent, *Buffalo, N. Y.*



SECURITY HOSE SUPPORTER

WHIST LAWS as revised and adopted at the American Whist Congress, May 1894, together with rules for Kalamazoo Duplicate Whist, sent to any address. Send 2c. stamp. **ITTLING BROS. & EVERARD,** Kalamazoo, Mich.

USE ONLY

FERTILIZERS containing LARGE PERCENTAGES OF POTASH. INCREASE YIELD OF WHEAT AND RYE.

INFORMATION AND PAMPHLETS FREE.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., NEW YORK CITY.



FREE TO SUFFERING WOMEN.

I suffered for years with uterine troubles, painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacements and other irregularities, and finally found a simple, safe home treatment, that cured me without the aid of medical attendance. This is no quack doctor's medicine; but nature's own remedy for women. It costs nothing to convince yourself of its merits, for I send it free with full instructions how to use it, to every suffering woman. Address MRS. D. L. ORME, Box A, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

READ MY STORY.

"Ride a Monarch and Keep in Front."

THE Monarch

Highest honors at World's Columbian Exposition.

Four Styles—Ladies' and Gents'.

Send for Catalogue. Agents wanted in open territory.

MONARCH CYCLE CO.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

YOU You can now grasp a fortune. A new guide to rapid wealth, with 240 fine engravings, sent free to any person. This is a chance of a lifetime. Write at once. **Lynn & Co. 48 Bond St. New York**

SPINDLES, DROP CASES, BOOKMAKER'S WHEELS, Baking Machines, Everything for Pairs, Races, etc. Send for new lists. G. HENRY & CO., 235 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES! A friend in need is a friend indeed. For particulars address, with stamp, **THE WOMAN'S MED. HOME, BUFFALO, N. Y.**



Diamond 15 CTS. Wedding 10 CTS. Engraved 20 CTS. Best Solid Gold Filled. Warranted for one year. Leaders to introduce our new illustrated catalogue of Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Guns, Revolvers, Bicycles, etc. Send this ad. and string size of finger with 10c, 15c, or 20c. (stamps taken) for ring you want. **DIXON WATCH CO., X 27, Chicago, Ill.**

A \$1 Magazine for 30c.

Send 30 cents and names of six people who might subscribe, and we will send you **THE ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE** a full year. The price of the magazine is one dollar a year. A sample copy for six cents. Address

ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE, 2819 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LADIES If suffering from any ills peculiar to your sex try Dr. Vorell's (the great French Physician) Female Remedies. They are guaranteed to relieve and cure. \$1.00 per box. Particulars and Valuable Receipts 2c. **Aurum Medicine Co., 53 State St., Chicago.**

CANCER. No pain, knife or plaster. Purely vegetable. Cures cancer, tumor & scrofula. Send for testimonials. **C. H. Mason, M. D., Chatham, N.Y.**

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. **R.I.P.A.N.'S TABULES** act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price 50 cents a box. Address **RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.**

LOOK AT THE CROOK

Not a stitch in the web
The hold of a vice
Not a tear—Not a cut

Sold Everywhere—Made by Warner Bros., N. Y. and Chicago.

WHIST LAWS as revised and adopted at the American Whist Congress, May 1894, together with rules for Kalamazoo Duplicate Whist, sent to any address. Send 2c. stamp. **ITTLING BROS. & EVERARD,** Kalamazoo, Mich.

USE ONLY

FERTILIZERS containing LARGE PERCENTAGES OF POTASH. INCREASE YIELD OF WHEAT AND RYE.

INFORMATION AND PAMPHLETS FREE.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., NEW YORK CITY.

DOES NATURE MAKE MISTAKES?

It sometimes seems as if Nature makes mistakes, or is inconsistent, or else that we do not interpret correctly. For instance, if the chestnut-burr is armed with such formidable spines in order to protect the nut while maturing, why, as soon as it is ripe, should it be dropped from its comfortable quarters early in the fall, and left a tempting bait to hungry animals. The brown, glossy shell is not the color of the soil, and is easily discovered after it has fallen from the tree.

If the burs should drop at the first frost and still retain the nuts and serve as a protective covering until the following spring, it seems as if the possibilities of escaping enemies would be vastly multiplied. As it is, all the force and energy spent in the elaboration of the spiny bur is of little avail for the purpose of protection. Is it not, therefore, a question whether many of the curious developments which are considered beneficial to the plant in a protective way are always correctly interpreted?

The walnut hull, which is much less formidably armed, is really a better protection for the preservation of the nut than the spiny chestnut-bur, and yet one would suppose, on first thought, that the chestnut were far better equipped to hold its own than the walnut.

The beechnut, although less pretentious as regards size, has also a somewhat spiny covering, but it, like the chestnut, drops to the ground when ripe, while the hull, which should drop with it and take care of it, remains attached to the tree long after the nut has fallen.

Neither all plants, nor all men, manage to the best advantage; no matter what the efforts put forth, success seems for them a long way ahead.

MRS. W. A. KELLERMAN.

NEW TABLE OILS.

An account is given in the *Kew Bulletin* of the manufacture, in Germany, of oils for table use. There is difficulty in procuring pure olive oil, and when it is so, it is quite expensive. These considerations have occasioned attempts of making a good oil from other sources. In southern Germany, says the writer, for some years past oil has been produced from the beech nut. It has given great satisfaction, but has not come into general use because the production has been small and the oil has never been pushed on the market. One reason why more has not been done in the production of this beech nut oil has been the great scarcity of the nut in certain years. The beech nut contains but 22-77 per cent. of oil, but when the nuts are plentiful the ease with which they can be gathered, the fact that there is absolutely no other expense except the pressing, and the good prices that have been received for the oil have made the production of the oil very profitable. It is only of late that the seeds of the linden tree have been used for the production of oil. According to the report of Dr. C. Muller to the German Botanical Society, this oil has a number of excellent qualities, which would appear to make it certain that the linden seed will hereafter be considered one of the principal sources for obtaining table oil. The linden tree is a regular bearer, so that a large quantity of seed may be counted upon each autumn. The percentage of oil in the linden seed is given at 58. It is maintained that the oil has a peculiarly fine flavor, free from all bitter or aromatic taste, and that it has the appearance of olive oil. It belongs also to the oils which do not evaporate. Oil made from linden seed will never become rancid. It has no tendency to oxygenate. It will stand a great degree of cold without freezing. Dr. Muller has exposed it to 3° F. below zero without being able to notice any change.

BOOM IN MUSIC.

Astounding Facts

Unknown Until Now!

800 Acres of Music

SOLD IN 30 DAYS.

POPULAR MELODIES

— CONTAIN —

256 Pages, 145 Musical Gems.

"The Title Just Expresses It."

SONGS.

CATCHY.

BALLADS.

NEW.

GLEES.

NOVEL.

HALF VOCAL--HALF INSTRUMENTAL.

So Popular that all Musicians want it.

— ARRANGED FOR —

PIANO and ORGAN.

\$25.00 for 25 Cents.

The demand has been enormous. First and Second Editions entirely exhausted. Third Edition almost gone. Greatest record known. Don't miss it! For 25 cents you get the music that in sheet form would cost you as many dollars.

THIS IS ALL IN ONE BOOK AND IS AN UNUSUALLY SATISFACTORY BARGAIN.

Every Reader of Vick's Magazine

WHO HAS ANY MUSIC IN HIS SOUL WILL BE PROUD TO HAVE THIS GREAT MUSIC BOOK. SENT ON RECEIPT OF CASH AND FULL ADDRESS.

VICK PUBLISHING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A LEGEND OF THE YOSEMITE.

The following extract is from an article published in Vick's Floral Guide, No. 1, for the year 1876, entitled "A Trip to the Pacific," and is the occasion of these rhyming lines.

Fair as the arch of varied dyes
Of drops sun painted in the skies,
And splendid as the sun
Was she who sat at early day
Amid the mists that rosy lay
On Clouds' Rest's lofty peak.
Below there lay a valley fair,
Which late was clothed with verdure rare
'Twas like a desert now.
No bird's wing cleft its burning air,
And shunned the deer its forests bare;
Yet still must man remain.
She heard the dying dwellers there
Offer to heaven many a prayer
For blessings once again.
Their angered god denied his grace
Forever to their erring race,
Evil their chiefs had wrought.
She heard the famished children's cries,
And tears of pity filled her eyes;
Oh! must she see them die?
No! at her will the waters roared,
Down many a rocky canon poured
Sierra's melted snows.
Or, from on high with single bound
Many a stream its channel found
Within the vale below.
Oh! what an eve of joy that came,
The rolling waters shone like flame,
And rainbows bended o'er.
Nature awakens from its tomb;
Green grows the corn, the flowers bloom
And hope and life revive.
Forever, through the valley, lo!
The waters of the Merced flow,
Which came at her command.

Y. EVIR R. EKRUT.

"The Indians of the valley are not without their traditions. Once they were happy and prosperous; the valley was fertile and rain abundant, furnishing them with corn and wild fruits, while the neighboring mountains abounded in game. They were the favorites of a Great Spirit who watched over their interests, and who was sometimes seen on the North Dome, where he usually came to look upon the pleasant valley and his red children. On the opposite side of the valley is a mountain called Clouds' Rest, because at almost all times fleecy clouds may be seen hovering about its crest. Occasionally a beautiful goddess was seen on this mountain,—beautiful as the rainbow and glorious as the sun. By some wickedness the chiefs had offended their god, and he had departed from them. It rained no more, their corn was ruined, the streams dried, and the game forsook the mountains. The poor Indians were starving. In vain they appealed to their god, who remained

deaf to their cries. The beautiful goddess sat on one of the fleecy clouds on the summit of Clouds' Rest. She saw their condition, her heart was filled with compassion, and in mercy caused the mountains to bring forth water, and the Merced, or River of Mercy, to flow through their valley, bringing hope and life to the hopeless and dying."

THE ORIGIN OF TEA.

It is difficult nowadays to imagine how the Japanese managed to live without tea; everybody drinks it at all hours of the day, and the poorest people rarely get a chance of drinking anything stronger, and yet it is, as things went in old Japan, a comparatively recent introduction. Tea was introduced with Buddhism from China, and though some plants were brought as early as the ninth century, it was not much grown until the end of the twelfth. Daruma, an Indian saint of the sixth century, often represented in Japanese art either crossing the ocean on a reed or sitting a monument of patience with his hands in his sleeves, was the father of the tea-plant. After years of sleepless watching and prayer he suddenly got drowsy, and at last his eyelids closed and he peacefully slept. When he awoke he was so ashamed of this pardonable weakness that he cut off the offending eyelids and threw them on the ground, where they instantly took root and sprouted into the shrub which has ever since had the power to keep the world awake.—From "Early Summer in Japan," by Alfred Parsons, in Harper's Magazine for September

CHRYSANthemUMS.—Ten years ago chrysanthemum shows were known only in Philadelphia and Boston. No disbudding was practiced, and in single blooms nothing over four inches in diameter was thought of, and the so-called exhibition plants were lank straggling specimens five to six feet tall, with the flowers all on top and most of the foliage in the same place. The points aimed at in chrysanthemum culture are flowers as nearly spherical in form as possible, with petals neither too coarse nor too fine, of good lasting quality and strong individual self-color, erect stem, and good foliage borne close up to the flower.



BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP

FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Sold Everywhere
COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO., CHICAGO



OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
CHICAGO. DETROIT. SAN FRANCISCO.
DENVER.



BUY DIRECT AND SAVE DEALER'S \$12 AND AGENT'S PROFITS.

Buy our Oxford Boss Bicycle, suitable for either sex, made of best material, strong, substantial, accurately adjusted and fully warranted. Write to-day for our large complete catalogue of bicycles, parts, repairs, etc., free. **OXFORD MFG. CO.**
338 Wabash Avenue, - CHICAGO, ILL.

FORBID YOUR WIFE

TAKING UP CARPETS WITHOUT A COLUMBIA TACK PULLER. USE 'PLAY' CHILDREN CALL IT 'HIGHEST AWARD' QUICK, STRONG, WORLDS FAIR. SOLD EVERYWHERE AGENTS WANTED. AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO. HARTFORD CONN.

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS

For two years I have made \$25 a week at home. Instructions free to lady readers. Send stamp. (No humbug). MRS. J. A. MANNING, Box 12, ANNA, OHIO.

AGENTS clear \$100 monthly. 100 New Ladies' Specialties for Old and Young. 64 page Illust'd Catalogue FREE. G. L. Erwin & Co., Chicago, Ill.

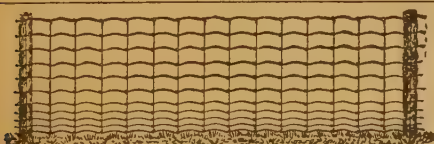
LADY



CURE, NO PAY. NO Mustache, No Pay. DANDRUFF CURED. CALL OR WRITE PROF. G. BIRKHOFF, ROOM 4, Cor. 5th Ave. & 14th St. NEW YORK.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.

THE FAMILY WASH BLUE. ALWAYS RELIABLE. For Sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, 223 N. 2d St., Philadelphia, Pa



PAGE FENCE ORDERED OUT.

57 Miles Called for in Last Two Days, To Go Into Immediate Service.

July has heretofore been the dull month for fence business, but now that the railroads are taking hold, it goes all the year 'round. A local agent wants 900 rods "quick," and fears he is to have no vacation this year. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



BARGAINS IN TYPEWRITERS.

\$85.00 Calligraphs for \$20.00 and up. \$95.00 Remingtons for \$35.00 and up. Others in proportion. A. W. GUMP & CO., Dayton, Ohio.



AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE!

FOR 60 DAYS ONLY. FREE EXAMINATION.

Box of 50 Cigars and Watch for \$2.95.

100,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED.

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address, (no money required in advance) and we will send to you by express, same day as we receive your order, one box containing 50 of Our Perfecto 10c. Cigars, and in the same package a genuine Solid Gold Plated Watch, stem winder and setter, enamel dial, oil tempered, unbreakable main spring, finely finished train, jeweled balance, dust proof, finely polished case; a splendid time keeper and fully warranted for five years, a guarantee with every watch. We will also send in same package a beautiful Gold Plated Chain and Charm to go with the watch. You examine the goods at the express office and if satisfactory, pay the express agent \$2.95 and express charges, and the box of 50 cigars, and watch, chain and charm are yours. As this offer is made solely to introduce our famous 10c. cigar, and to protect ourselves against dealers and speculators ordering in large quantities, we will not sell more than three boxes and three watches to any one person. Write to-day. Address

The WESTERN UNION MFG. CO., 291 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MY WINDOW GARDEN.

THIS description of my window plants, which was written in January, may be of interest to some who are planning to keep plants the coming winter, and if it proves helpful or even suggestive to any reader of the Magazine I shall have attained my object in writing it.

My window is a square bay, with a southeast exposure. Storm sashes are fitted tightly, so as to prevent the entrance of wind. These appliances are quite necessary in this climate where the mercury sometimes goes down to 28° or 30° below zero.

There is no carpet on the floor in the bay, but an oilcloth is used, so that water can be wiped up without trouble.

This also gives a good chance to spray the plants with an atomizer, which is a great benefit to them. It keeps them clean and healthy and prevents the red spider from getting in his work.

The shelves in the window are so placed that the shades can be pulled down behind them on cold nights, thus giving extra protection to the plants.

At the bottom of the window a shelf a foot wide is placed on iron brackets; this shelf extends around three sides of the space. At the middle of the window another shelf is placed. This one is nine inches wide and also goes around three sides. Sixteen inches above this shelf another is placed across the south side only. This latter being up very high, only plants which need a great deal of heat are placed on it. It is sometimes used for a hospital when

I have plants which need extra care and an even temperature.

On the lowest shelf large plants, or those which require the least heat, are placed. Just now on that shelf there are about a dozen hyacinths whose buds show, and two of them in bloom, a large *Phyllocactus latifrons*, a twelve-inch pot containing seven callas, a large pot of ever-blooming roses, freesias, rose and skeleton geraniums, abutilon, several geraniums, crocus, Paris daisy, mignonette, and paper white narcissus, the latter three named being filled with blossoms.

On the next shelf are two Chinese Sacred Lilies in bowls of water—both in full bloom. Heliotrope budded full, *Impatiens Sultana* in bloom, smilax, hyacinths in pots and glasses, Mexican primrose, amaryllis, hoop petticoat narcissus, Van Sion and Alba plena odorata daffodils, double petunia, cactus, sweet alyssum in blossom, Star of Bethlehem, and many varieties of blooming geraniums, of which about half a score are now in bloom.

At the north side of this upper shelf I have my stock of begonias. They are not as numerous this winter as usual on account of a misunderstanding between Jack Frost and myself. I left them out doors in the fall, supposing they would be all right for a few days longer, but he had planned differently and they suffered accordingly.

On the small top shelf I have twenty small pots of coleus, all different varieties. These are small plants and are kept from growing tall by pinching out the tops. This causes them to

branch, and by March 1st I begin to root the cuttings in water, ready for planting out in spring. These plants themselves were grown from slips rooted in the fall, as it does not pay to bring old plants into the house.

In the square space left in front of the shelves I have my primroses. They are in small pots sunk half their depth in wet sand in two boxes. These boxes are twenty-four inches long, nine inches wide and six inches deep, and each contains eleven pots. They stand on a frame where the plants get plenty of light and sun, but out far enough from the glass so that they do not get too much heat.

This is the stock of plants I now have in my window. In the cellar I have many more pots containing bulbs, which will soon be brought up. In another window I have a fernery in Wardian case, filled with lycopodium, both tall and low growing sorts, rex begonias, artillery plants and ferns. It is a small case, twenty-five by twelve inches, and eight inches deep, the cover being like a peaked roof, making the whole height to the peak sixteen inches. It is very handsome, and no trouble whatever; having a glass cover, the plants do not become dusty, and at this season of the year it does not need water oftener than once in three weeks.

MRS. H. M. WOODWARD.

Rockford, Ill.

High Arm **MY HUSBAND** Can't see how you do it.

\$60 Kenwood Machine for - \$23.00
 \$50 Arlington Machine for - \$19.50
 Standard Singer - \$3.00, \$11.00
 \$15.00, and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE. We pay freight ship anywhere on 30 days free trial, in any home without asking one cent in advance. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials free. Write at once. Address (in fall), CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 West Van Buren St., B 20, Chicago, Ill.

A SENSIBLE INVESTMENT.

Here, Right Here, is the Chance. Just now!

Flowering Bulbs With Brilliant Bloom, Plus a Magazine of Merit.

Any person sending us Fifty Cents can have any one of the Bulb Collections named below (or one-half of any two) as a premium, and VICK'S MAGAZINE (the best Floral Magazine published) FOR ONE YEAR.

THESE WILL MAKE SUNSHINE ALL WINTER.

Read carefully the BULB LIST below and then enclose Fifty Cents in a letter, and with it a request to send ANY ONE of the collections POSTAGE FREE. There is surely, in such a large variety of choice fall bulbs, one collection that will strike your fancy. Send in your subscription early, as after December 1st it will be too late.

A—8 Choice Single Hyacinths in separate colors,	\$0 50	H—15 Jonquils, single sweet scented,	\$0 50
B—8 " Double " " " " "	50	K—25 Freesias, charming sweet scented plants,	50
C—18 Finest Double Mixed Tulips,	50	M—30 Snowdrops, single and double,	50
D—18 " Single " " " " "	50	O—25 Oxalis, choicest mixed,	50
E—18 Parrot Tulips, assorted colors,	50	P—18 Scillas, lovely blue flowers,	50
F—40 Crocus, in blue, white, striped and yellow,	50	R—25 Triteteleia uniflora, the beautiful Spring Starflower,	50
G—12 Daffodils, fine sweet scented,	50		

Five subscriptions and five collections sent for \$2.00. Call the attention of your friends to this offer, and make up a club order, thus securing the five collections for price of four. SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS AND BULB ORDERS EARLY.

A prominent religious paper says: "VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July comes crammed with choice articles on matters connected with the propagation of bulbs and the best methods of managing seeds and bulbs. Really one who loves flowers will find, if he takes VICK'S MAGAZINE, that everyone can have flowers. A window can be filled with lovely flowers, or a box outside, or a few feet of yard. Vick knows a great deal about flower culture, and much that he knows you can know if you take and read the Magazine. Fifty cents per year. Vick Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y."

VICK PUBLISHING CO., Rochester, N. Y.

ONLY \$2.66 NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

Sewing Machine manufacturers say we were insane because we sold our best Alvah sewing machine for only \$2.48 each in 10 different states. We may be, but we advertised the best sewing machine made, and neighbors who call and see the quality and value of the machines sold at that low price are more than willing to order one from us at our regular price of \$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50. We want more territory at once and offer another lot of our Best High Arm, High Grade Alvah Sewing Machines (weight crated 120 lbs.) in Antique Oak or Walnut wood work, as you select at the UNUSUAL PRICE OF \$2.66. NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Send your order and state that you will deposit \$2.66 with bank or reliable business house in your town, and after machine is received and tried for 30 days, if found as represented, satisfactory and fully equal to any \$65 sewing machine made, you will have money forwarded to us \$2.66. NO MORE. NO LESS. Also you must agree to allow neighbors to examine machine we send you and assist us in making sales to them at regular price \$20.50, \$21.50 and \$22.50. Full set attachments and ten year guarantee with each machine. Do not delay your order, as we will select localities from early replies and shall not place more than ONE MACHINE IN ANY CERTAIN LOCALITY. Will place machines in at least 10 STATES and TERRITORIES and likely in all. YOU RUN NO RISK. NO MONEY until tried and tested. Do you need a machine, if so take advantage at once. Dealers, agents or parties having machines are not wanted. We want to place them in homes where a first-class machine is needed. Cut this out and send with order to-day. **ELY MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.**

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

HANDY COBBLER MEND YOUR SHOES

and Boots, Harness, Rubber Boots and Coats, wire Fences, and do a hundred odd jobs at home, and save your time and money with our **HANDY OUTFIT**. 4 best quality Iron Lasts, 36 articles in all \$3. No. 2, without harness tools, 26 articles \$2. Cash with order. 50ct. gift free with each order. Low Express rate. Nothing equal offered for the price. Thousands in use. Free catalog. Agents wanted. **KUHN & CO., Box T Moline Ill.**

FREE A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled, gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch pay our sample price, \$3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you One Free. Write at once, as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. Address **THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

DRUNKENNESS is a DISEASE. It can be Cured by administering **Dr. Haines' Golden Specific**. It can be given without the knowledge of the patient, if desired, in coffee, tea or articles of food. Cures guaranteed. Send for circulars. **GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.** **BE THE ONLY CURE. Beware of Imitators.**

AFTER THE BALL This famous song and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX OTHER LATEST SONGS OF THE DAY including "TA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY," "COMRADES," "LITTLE FISHER MAIDEN," ETC. Words and Music, postpaid, only Ten Cents. **GEM NOV. CO., B 45 Frankfort, Ind.**

See Them Glisten.

That's the result—that's what you will say—if you spend 10 cents for a stick of



Will remove all Tartar as well as Sweeten the Breath. Used by thousands of the best families. Compounded by Dr. THOMPSON, who has been a practicing dentist for the past 30 years. Send for sample and be convinced.

Boxes, 50c. each. Roll of eighteen tablets, 10c. Sample sent free on application. Address

Dr. M. L. THOMPSON,
382 ADELPHI ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI FOR BEDS

In the flower garden in my charge are two oblong beds filled with this splendid climber. Each year when in flower these receive so great a share of admiration, and so many inquiries are made concerning their treatment, that I have thought a few remarks on the subject might prove interesting, and perhaps instructive, to readers of the *Journal of Horticulture*, for I believe there are in numerous gardens similar positions in which they might with advantage be grown. The whole treatment, from beginning to end, is simplicity itself, and no one need be deterred from making a start through fear of failure.

Our beds are about four feet wide, and the plants are set about that distance apart on each side of the bed, the soil previous to planting being deeply dug and well manured. To form the trellises a row of strong stakes are driven firmly into the ground along the center of the bed. These are sawn off at a height of two feet six inches from the ground line. Along the top of these stakes a strong wire (similar to that used in making fences) is stretched and made fast by means of staples. Hazel sticks are then thrust into the soil in a line all round the bed about fifteen inches from its edges. These sticks may be about nine inches asunder, and should be bent in convex form and securely fastened to the central wire.

When growth commences the clematis shoots ought to be trained in all directions, so as to cover the trellis as soon as possible. When this has been accomplished the growing shoots should be interlaced between the others so as to form a dense mass. For this purpose the plants should be looked over once a week as long as they grow freely. In February the plants are pruned to within a foot of the old wood, and in succeeding years shoots two or three feet in length are left in such a way that the whole trellis may be quickly covered when growth begins. After pruning a covering of short manure is placed upon the beds and lightly forked in. Should the weather at times throughout the summer prove very dry, the plants ought to be liberally watered, otherwise the growth will be scanty and the flowers small.

Of course beds of almost any size may be planted with this fine clematis, and the trellis may take the form best suited to the fancy of those whose wishes should be the first consideration. Trellises formed to represent tents, temples, pyramids, arches, and pillars, with baskets and hanging chains, may all be effectively covered with our purple friend. The best edging I know of for beds of this clematis is *Dactylis glomerata variegata*, as the clear white and greyish-green tufts of this pretty grass form a perfect setting for a mass of the deep rich purple flowers of clematis Jackmanni.—*W. C. G. in Journal of Horticulture.*

THE RIPENING OF FRUIT.

There are three stages in fruit-growing. Young fruit is like leaves; it takes up carbonic acid and gives out oxygen, being helped somewhat by the leaves. In ripening it ceases working for itself, and reverses its action, taking up oxygen and gives off carbonic acid. The fruit flavors are acquired in ripening; of them, or what goes to produce them we know little. There is another change, that of acids to sugar; this occurs mostly after growth ceases. In some fruits, however, considerable change occurs at the same time that the size is rapidly increasing. In grapes the acid decreases constantly in proportion to the sugar; it is thought it does not turn into sugar, but that the sugar is brought in by growth from the leaves.

There are two periods of ripening—one on the tree, and the other afterwards; some ripen entirely on the plant, others do it better after picking. Raspberries, strawberries and blackberries gain to a certain extent after picking; the grape never ripens after picking, but remains in the same condition it was when picked, except evaporation may remove a considerable portion of water. The pear is always better if picked a few days before it would naturally drop from the tree. The apple follows a middle course, partly ripening on the tree and completing the process in the fruit-house or cellar.

After fruit is fully ripe, we wish to keep it for use either fresh, dried or preserved. The ferments become active in ripening, and continue their work afterwards. There are minute fungous growths which spring from spores floating in the air. Plucked fruits are essentially dead matter, and thus are liable to attacks from the destructive bacteria of the fungous growth.—*G. C. C., in Rural World.*

Grandmother's London Pride.

Please tell S. E. R. if she will address me, Mrs. Edna Cook, Burncoat Street, Worcester, Mass., I will send her some seed as soon as they are ripe, for I have the London Pride of our grandmother's days.

November Scarlet-flowered Plants.

Is not the castilleja mentioned by Mrs. W. W. P., in the June Letter Box, the *Castilleja coccinea*? She will find it in Gray's botany, Order Scrophulariaceae. It is, however, a June flower. Had she seen the scarlet vision two months earlier I should judge it might be our *Lobelia cardinalis*—that often makes a magnificent mass of color in such a locality as she describes, but not as late as November.

ISABELLA SAXTON.

Cohocton, N. Y.

THE STAY THAT STAYS FOR DRESSES IS THE CORALINE STAY

Put up in yard lengths the same as whalebone; also in short lengths, muslin covered. Sample set for one dress, by mail, 25 cents. Sold everywhere. **WARNER BROS., Makers, New York and Chicago.**



FAT FOLKS Reduced 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainley, Supply, Ark. says: "I lost 60 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2 cts. **HALL & CO., "A," Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.**

A Cruise to the Mediterranean.
By Specially chartered Steamer, Feb. 6, 1895.
Visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 7 days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, etc. Only \$525 all excursions, fees, etc., included.
A. A. GUTHRIE, ALBANY, N. Y.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.
Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1889,
AND THE AWARD AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.—It is interesting to note the strong reaction that has been leading the emigrant ships with strange companies of people who have failed to gain an industrial footing in America and are returning to central and eastern Europe. It would be good policy to aid this turn of the tide by every legitimate means. Fortunately the east-bound emigrant rates this season are extremely low. We have been compelled to support hundreds of thousands of these people by charity during the past winter, and the cheapest as well as the wisest form of expenditure in their behalf would be to buy their return tickets and send them back where they belong. This temporary reversal of the current of migration affords the natural and safe opportunity for Congress to enact a law severely restricting immigration for a period of years. It would be the most popular law ever placed on our statute books since the foundation of the American Republic. It could be enacted just now with a minimum of hardship to any interest. When the times improve and the European population surplus begins once more to seek less crowded quarters, the sign of "No More Vacant Seats!" on the door of our American omnibus would simply give Australia, South Africa, and South America the better chance to advertise their comparative emptiness and their great resources and attractions. All the most deplorable and most dangerous features of the recent labor troubles, whether those of the bituminous coal strikes or those of the riots accompanying the railway strikes, were clearly due to the fact of a vast over-supply of recently imported and not yet assimilated working population from the non-English-speaking countries of central and eastern Europe. The restriction of immigration should have been accomplished ten years ago. It is no longer a delicate question open to argument, but an imperative duty demanding prompt action.—From "The Progress of the World," August Review of Reviews.

GARDENERS, NATURE'S PUPILS.—Few men, I think are less content to take things as a matter of fact than are gardeners. Success prompts questioning. It is not enough to recognize the existence of a fact. We want to know, and ought to know, the cause of it. Why is that Lettuce in the bed twice as large as its fellows? was the question asked of me by a worker, when with some pride he was showing to me his allotment garden, and the old head debated with the young head over the supernatural heart of that lettuce, until we went to the root of the matter, and found it embedded in a piece of house flannel. This resulted in more debate and fresh thoughts, not perhaps of practical utility, for I will not say that ever after the lettuces were set in house flannels, but by such apparently trivial matters is thought directed to the subtle things of Nature. The secret things are analyzed, and perchance revealed; the gardener's work is vested with new interest; each revelation gives fresh food for thought, and we of the rank and file find the consolation prizes which make life worth living. Gardeners occupy a vantage ground a little aside from the hurry and rush of more exciting pursuits, so that it appears to me there is a good deal of philosophy in our lives, and some poetry too. Some may say "No" to this thought, but I think it is so, and well it is so, though I allude neither to rhyme making or verse manufacturing, but to the training of the hand, the eye, the mind, to form, to see, to know the beautiful in Nature.—A Worker, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

THE ELDER AS A POISONOUS PLANT.—The public prints have recently given an account of the death of five children, at Tarrytown, N. Y., and the serious injury of seven more who subsequently recovered, from eating a poisonous root. One of the attendant physicians has kindly sent to *Meehans' Monthly* a portion of the root and a young growing shoot of the plant which did the injury. It is a great surprise to find that the plant is nothing but the common elder, and this

is probably the first instance to be placed on record, of the roots of this plant having this very virulent character. Lindley in his "Medical Flora" states that the bark is highly purgative, and that over-doses have been known to produce inflammation of the bowels. On chewing a small piece of the root it was found to have a slightly pungent and inflammatory character on the tongue and lips. It is said that the children mistook the roots for the roots of the calamus,—there is some resemblance of a general character to this root, in the thick, fleshy, under-ground stems of the elder. It seems impossible to guard against mistakes of this kind,—all that can be done is to inform children of these probable dangers wherever they are likely to be tempted by them.—*Meehans' Monthly* for August.

RAISING BLACKBERRIES.—"I regard blackberries as the safest and surest of all berry crops. However, so much depends upon the location, the man and the management, that I am cautious about advising on a large scale. My experience in growing all small fruit leads me to suggest that there is money in it for the thorough, intelligent, persistent, industrious grower, having a good location, a fair market and reasonable shipping facilities." This expression, in the *Orange Judd Farmer*, is made by M. A. Thayer, the well known fruit grower.

Because of the drouth Hybrid perpetual roses have done but little in the way of blooming since the first crop in June and July.

MARRY THIS GIRL—SOMEBODY.

MR. EDITOR:—

I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have not made less than \$10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay \$5 quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in one minute. I generally sell at every house. It is easy selling what every family wants to buy. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old salesman. I will clear \$3,000 this year. By addressing J. H. Nolen, 60 W. Third Ave., Columbus, Ohio, any one can get particulars about the Dish Washer, and can do as well as I am doing. Talk about hard times; you can soon pay off a mortgage, when making \$10 a day, if you will only work: and why won't people try when they have such good opportunities? MAGGIE R.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance, of uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhea and other irregularities. She will send it free, with full instructions how to use it, to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

ROOT BARK AND BLOSSOM

The Best Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Remedy. Pains in Back and Limbs, Tired, Dragged Out, Nervous Feeling, Debility and Low Vitality Quickly Cured, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Rheumatism or Catarrh. Try It and Be Well. Sent by mail, or Druggists can obtain it for you. \$1.00 box two months' supply. 50c. box one month's supply. One box for trial FREE to secure agents. We want men or women to distribute circulars near home. Good pay.

ROOT BARK & BLOSSOM NEWARK NEW JERSEY

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—\$100. A MONTH for the grandest and fastest selling new book ever published.

Our Journey Around the World By REV. FRANCOIS E. CLARK, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. 220 beautiful engravings, steel-plates, etc. *The King of all subscription books. It sells at night in every home.* The best chance ever offered to agents. One sold 200 in his own township; another, a lady, 58 in one Endeavor Society; another, 182 in 15 days. 5000 men and women agents wanted for Fall work. *Distance no hindrance, for We Pay Freight, Give Credit, Premium Copies, Free Outfit, Extra Terms, and Exclusive Territory.* Write at once for Circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE
NAME THIS LABEL ON AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN



The above is a fac-simile of a box of the only genuine HELMET brand POLISHING PASTE. Refuse as worthless imitations, boxes with other helmets or without our name. For sale everywhere, or send three 2-cent stamps for large sample box, by mail, to the sole agents for United States, Canada and Mexico.

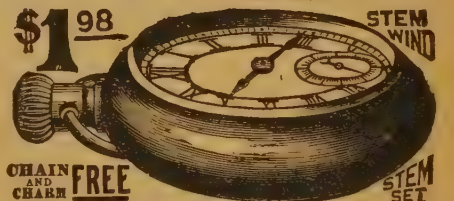
Adolf Gohring & Co., 180 Pearl St., N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

Save Money on TYPEWRITER PAPERS

By placing your orders with us. Only one profit from mill to consumer. A specialty of printing with headings. BOWEN & SON, Springfield, Mass.

SALESWOMEN We have an original, legitimate, much-needed article which sells best during hard times, because it saves money and suffering. Women and men without any experience whatever are now making from \$15 to \$60 per week without neglecting their home duties; no capital required; full particulars, free samples, and references in your own State and ours by mail. Address Box W, 1892, Boston, Mass. Only those seeking respectable, profitable, and permanent home employment need apply.



CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address, and we will send you this elegant watch by express for examination. You examine it and if you consider it a bargain pay the express agent our sample price, \$1.98, and it is yours. Fine gold plate Chain and Charm FREE with each watch, also our written guarantee for 5 years. Write to-day, this may not appear again. THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT. Buy our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Sizing Machine finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years; with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments, shipped any where on 30 Days' Trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use, World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free catalogue, testimonials and glimpses of the World's Fair. OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

LAWN SWEEPERS FOR sweeping lawns after mowing, for gathering leaves, sticks, stones and litter. USED in Parks, Cemeteries, Tennis Courts and all public and private grounds. For keeping lawns smooth and compact. Used when frost is leaving ground and after rain for ridding and laying out roads and flower gardens. THOMPSON MFG. CO., Elkhart, Ind.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

HAIR REMOVED

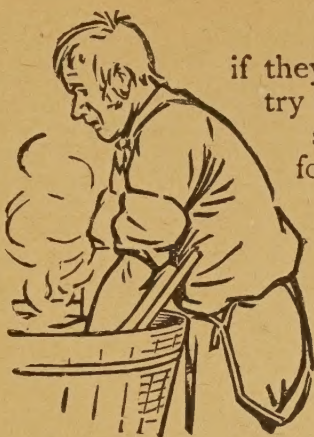
Permanently, root and branch, in 5 minutes, without pain, discoloration or injury with "Pilla Solvenc." Sealed particulars, 6c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

FLORAL FACTS AND FANCIES.

When the sunshine and showers change the aspect of our gardens, and flowers are abundant, we may notice that amongst the earlier ones blue, or some tint approaching it, is a prevailing color. Mention has been made of the blue or purplish iris and hyacinth. Another flower is very notable, lowly of growth indeed, but which some would rank second in importance to the rose as a universal favorite and associated also with much of sentiment and legend, the blue violet. Besides various cultivated varieties of the sweet violet many other violas are now introduced into gardens, flowers more showy if not fragrant, and all pansies or heartseases are in fact, violets, too. There is no doubt that the violet is the *Ion* of the Greeks, one of the few flowers the history of which runs back to a remote period. It is said to have been one of the floral offerings presented to Zeus by the maids of Ionia, hence the name; and this suggests that one of the meanings still attached to the flower is a very old one, and that it has long been symbolic of regard or love, probably also of youth, hence it was frequently associated with early and untimely death. A classical poet desired to see the violet spring from the grave of a deceased friend, and a similar idea is expressed by Shakespere, Milton, and Tennyson of our own land. The fact that in the Middle Ages one of the prizes awarded to a bard who excelled his companions in a rythmical competition was a golden violet may have led some to attach to the yellow violet the significance of merit or "modest worth," and white is symbolic of "purity." Again, the blue violet tells not only of love but of "faithfulness" too. For this reason it was chosen by the Napoleons to represent their cause, which had vicissitudes very trying to its adherents' constancy. Another fact to be noted is that "violet" was a name applied formerly to fragrant flowers of diverse families; thus there was the water violet, the dame violet, and to some folks even the wall-flower was the wall violet.

Coming to the pansies or heartseases, plants rich in varied color and full of poetic memories, the history of which starts with the little species (*V. tricolor*) of our fields. The name of pansy does probably point to the French *pensee*, and reminds us that the flower was offered as a love token, expressing the wish that the receiver would think of the giver. To hand back one of these flowers, in which the purple predominated was to reply "You occupy my thoughts." Though it has been argued that "pansy" might have come from "panacea," alluding to the virtues of the plant; and "heartsease" did certainly originate in a belief that it could benefit the heart—literally, not metaphorically. Shakespere has, in well-known lines, referred to the presumed magical effect of the juice when dropped on the eyelids of a sleeper, and there he calls it "Love-in-idleness," seemingly a familiar name for the pansy 300 years ago, which we interpret as "love in vain," a less hopeful meaning. "Three faces under a Hood" and "Herb Trinity" were other old names, suggested by the triple blending of colors. The fancy of some Scotch people saw a resemblance in the corollas of heartseases to an animal's face, hence arose the name of "cat's-face." Poets have thought the pansy a coquettish flower, one that, while its exhibits some shyness, appear to be looking out for admiration, and if we look at them along the borders we see how fond they are of the sunshine. The pansy is one of the few flowers in which the primary colors of blue and yellow mingle; usually these run distinctly, even in blooms of many shades. We cannot, for instance, raise a rose or dahlia with any blue; these are of the cyanic, not the xanthic type.

Another blue flower sacred to love and friendship, though of low growth, the garden forget-me-not, is a favorite both in England and France, but Germany is supposed to have given birth to the legend that explains its name. Much more prolific in blossoms is our garden variety as compared with the wild species of streamlets



Let the men wash,
if they won't get you Pearline. Let them
try it for themselves, and see if they don't
say that washing with soap is too hard
for any woman.

This hard work that Pearline
saves isn't the whole matter; it saves
money, too—money that's thrown
away in clothes needlessly worn out
and rubbed to pieces when you wash
by main strength in the old way.
That appeals—where is the man who
wouldn't want to have the washing

made easier—when he can save money by it?

Beware
you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you,
"this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S
FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends
JAMES PYLE, New York.

456

and ponds; yet that may be occasionally seen to cover a little island amid a stream, and such a display of its starry clusters might once have tempted an adventurous knight to plunge into the water, seeking a floral gift for his lady on the bank. The German narrators still uphold the story, adding that the knight's failure to reach land with his fatal trophy is explained by his having body armor, which made him sink in water or mud. The scene has even been laid on a branch of the Danube; but Mr. Mills discovered a French legend to the effect that Henry of Lancaster, during his exile, was the first to give this flower its meaning of "forget-me-not." He wore a bunch of them upon his collar in remembrance of his hostess, the Duchess of Bretagne. The plant is frequently placed upon graves in our islands and on the continent. Our ancestors saw two singular resemblances amongst the species of myosotis. They fancied the leaves of some were in shape like a mouse's ear, and also noticing the way that the flower-heads curl themselves round while expanding they gave to several the name of "Scorpion Grass." Hence they were esteemed valuable remedies for the bites of scorpions and other venomous creatures.

Very commonly the blue lobelia is a companion flower to the forget-me-not in flower beds. This is a symbol of "ill-will" apparently, because, though the flowers of this and other lobelias are beautiful, poisonous principles exist amongst them, though of medicinal value. Upon banks and rockeries the periwinkles exhibit their blue or purple flowers, plants of classic fame, which tell of "sweet remembrance," loved by some as reminding them of the hillsides familiar in their youth, oft planted upon tombs for many centuries because they are sacred to early friendship. The name seems a puzzle, for it is one belonging also to a small shellfish; but we shall understand it better if we spell it thus—"perwinckle," the allusion being to the trailing habits of this plant, and its apparently binding the earth together by spreading its sprays over the soil.

During the Middle Ages we should hardly have found an English garden in which there was not growing a patch of vervain, a curious precursor of the verbenas, afterwards to become favorite flowers belonging to the same genus. Occasionally we see a self-sown plant in a cottage garden, and its inconspicuous spikes of pale blue flowers on the thin straggling branches give

it a weedy appearance. The Druids held the vervain in esteem, and gathered it carefully just when Sirius the Dogstar was rising, but neither sun nor moon were to witness the act. Afterwards Christians ascribed its presumed valuable qualities to the fact that it grew on the scene of our Lord's crucifixion, and as a "herb of grace" it was to be crossed and blessed in the name of the Trinity. Even in the course of last century little bags of dried vervain were sold to be worn round the neck as a cure for many diseases. Though we have discarded the vervain from our gardens, we are at one with our ancestors in admiring June honeysuckles, the ordinary woodland species being the only kind they knew, but they praised it for its beauty and fragrance, putting it almost on a par with the rose; they would have been still more charmed with the exotic loniceras. Watching our honeysuckle or woodbine in its growth, the flexile, clinging boughs became a token of "affection's bond;" what species could rival it as a screen for bowers where friends converse? The monthly honeysuckle is said to convey a caution, "Do not answer hastily." We have lost faith in the virtues once attributed to the leaves and berries of our common species. For instance, the old bee-keepers rubbed their hives with the juice, believing that this would prevent the bees deserting their home.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

FOREST FIRES AND WICKED WEEDS.—Whenever there is a costly forest fire, or some pestilential weed overruns a territory, the first rush is to legislatures for help. It reminds one of the *Æsopian* fable of the wagoner stuck in the mud and praying to Jupiter to pull the wheels out. There could be no forest fires without an accumulation of dead brush. The annual fall of leaves or dead twigs might have a yearly fire run through them, and the trees not suffer at all. Instead of employing hordes of "inspectors" at enormous salaries to dress up in uniform, to "arrest gunners or camper, who may build fires or accidentally start a blaze," the same number of "men," at half the wages, to go to work and burn dangerous material, would make forests absolutely safe. And this is just as true of pernicious weeds. A handful of men, boys, or girls, would pull out all the weeds on a hundred acre farm in short order, if taken in time. But it seems so nice to look to "the State" for everything.—*Meehans' Monthly*



Selected named Bulbs, not common cheap varieties usually sold in collections.

Any or all will flower in the house during the winter, or if planted out doors before frost will bloom in the spring. They are **perfectly hardy, and will stand the winter.** For full description see third page of cover.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

Sunshine and Pleasure All Winter Long.

Vicks' • \$1.00 • Star • Collection

... OF ...

2 Cts. ✕ FIFTY CHOICE NAMED BULBS ✕ 2 Cts.
FLOWERING

DELIVERED AT YOUR DOOR CHARGES PAID.

The collection is not made up of large quantities of small bulbs that retail at 50 cents per 100, and which give some dealers a very handsome profit. On the contrary VICK'S STAR COLLECTION has been sold for the past three years, giving to all purchasers the best of satisfaction, and we hold numerous testimonials verifying this fact. The bulbs offered in the 1894 collection have all been SPECIALLY GROWN for us and are of the very highest quality, SURE to PRODUCE BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS and TRUE TO NAME, and consider, only TWO CENTS APIECE, sold in this collection only.

Sold Only in Collection. See illustration

READ CAREFULLY THE VARIETIES OFFERED:

- 6 Hyacinths.** Separate colors, and finest named of this class of beautiful flowers. These alone retail from 10c. to 20c. each.
- 6 Tulips,** including the pure white L'Immaculæ, brilliant scarlet Duc Van Thol, and charming yellow Pottebakker, with three of those most striking and handsome PARROT tulips, a curious and interesting variety.
- 2 Narcissus.** Large flowering. Imported direct from Ireland, the home of the daffodil.
- 3 Jonquils.** Admirably adapted for window culture. They are deliciously sweet-scented, and the large golden flowers make a beautiful picture.
- 4 Crocus.** Large, fine, named bulbs. BRUNOW, azure blue; QUEEN VICTORIA, pure white; SIR WALTER SCOTT, fancifully striped; and MAMMOTH GOLDEN, beautiful yellow.
- 6 Freesia, refracta alba.** Flowers of purest white, giving forth an exquisite fragrance, lasting for many days.
- 4 Allium Neapolitanum.** Will start to grow as soon as potted, showing clusters of delicate white flowers, with a distinct beauty of their own.
- 4 Tritoleia uniflora.** The new beautiful Star-flower. A pot of these presents a lovely blooming appearance all Winter.
- 3 Oxalis.** Rosy crimson, canary yellow, and pure white. For all positions calling for graceful and effective flowering plants, these graceful flowers excel.
- 4 Ixias.** There is a greater difference in the form and color of the Ixias than with almost any other class of plants. They make a nice addition and will give variety to the larger bulbs, as Hyacinths, &c.
- 4 Anemone,** The beautiful Wind-flower, finest colors.
- 2 Grape Hyacinths.** Blue and white. This perfect little gem, also called "Blue Lily of the Valley," shows beautiful flowering spikes about six inches high and very much resembles a bunch of grapes.
- 2 Roman Hyacinths.** This is a valuable and beautiful variety; each bulb produces several graceful spikes of bloom. Their pearly whiteness and delicious perfume make them exceedingly popular.
- 50**

Each collection contains full and explicit instructions how to plant and care for each variety so that a child can successfully obtain the best results. A Christmas present might be anticipated by ordering a collection sent to some far away friend, and at the holiday season the beautiful flowers would prove a continual reminder of the donor.

REMEMBER { One Dollar delivers these Choice Bulbs at your door free of express or postal charges. Order early.

Address

JAMES VICK'S SONS, SEEDSMEN, Rochester, N. Y.

The Greatest Medical Discovery
of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Read the Label. Send for Book.

Easy Home Dyeing

It is now possible for an inexperienced person to dye cotton, wool, silk, feathers, etc., a black that will not crock, fade or wash out if you use

Diamond Dyes

With a ten-cent package of any one of the three fast black dyes—for wool, for cotton, and silk and feathers—the first trial brings success, and the directions on the package are so simple that even a child can get the best results.

There are more than forty colors of Diamond Dyes—all reliable and easy to use, and their superiority is unquestioned. We send samples of dyed cloth and direction book free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.



In the

FIT

of the corset
is the style of
the wearer.

Dr. Warner's
Coraline Corsets
are fitted to
living models.

Warner Bros., Makers, New York and Chicago.

SPECULATION.

SAFE—SUCCESSFUL.

A successful speculation is one in which something is sold for more than it cost. It may be calico or corn, whiskey or wheat, beef or bonds, shoes or stocks. In every trade somebody makes money—that is the object of trading. Trading in stocks and grain pays bigger profits than trading in anything else. The deals are made more quickly than a yard of calico can be bought. Small quick profits, much multiplied soon roll up into considerable sums. A shrewd operator will make a dozen deals a day with the same money. There is always a buyer ready for good stocks and good grain. Everybody says "Money makes money." "The first thousand is the hardest to get." "A millionaire makes money easily." Just so—we take your money—\$20 to \$1000—and put it with the money of 1000 others. We have a million to operate with. We make money—make it quickly—safely.

Here is the profit we have paid our customers since

January 1, 1894:		May	
January	2, 12 per cent.	May	1, 8 per cent.
February	15, 10 "	June	15, 8 "
March	1, 11 "	July	1, 7 1-2 "
April	15, 15 "	August	15, 7 1-2 "
	1, 9 "		1, 8 "
	15, 8 "		16, 7 "
	2, 9 "		
	16, 8 1-2 "		

Making a total of 143 per cent. in 227 days.
A sum which in selling dry goods would require five years to earn, or in owning real estate would take 15 years to earn.

Our charge for making this profit for our customers is one-tenth of their net profit.

We have never lost a dollar for any customer in any of our combinations.

We have not a dissatisfied customer.

Money can be withdrawn at any time.
Profits sent promptly by check on the 1st and 16th day of each month.

Write to us for further information, for free circulars and for our weekly market report. Our system is interesting even if you think you do not care to join us.

FISHER CO., Stock and Grain Brokers,
18 & 20 Broadway, New York City.

BRIGGS PIANOS.

Celebrated for their Beautiful Tone, Action, Design, and Great Durability.

Easy Terms. Old instruments taken in exchange.

Write for Catalogue and Full Information.

BRIGGS PIANO CO. 621 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.